



DAILY REPORT

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HU YAOBANG TIES REAGAN-ZHAO VISITS TO U.S. REPLY

OW260806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 26 Nov 83

["Top Level Exchange of Visits Between China, U.S. Hinges on U.S. Reply, Hu Yaobang Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Whether or not the scheduled exchange of visits between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Ronald Reagan can materialize will hinge on the U.S. reply to China's protest over the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee resolution on "Taiwan's future." This was stated by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, at a press conference in Tokyo this afternoon.

He stressed that the resolution which asserts that Taiwan's reunification with the motherland requires the approval of all people on Taiwan is just an excuse for interfering in China's internal affairs. China has lodged an official protest with the U.S. Government over the issue and the U.S. Government said it will give a formal reply, Hu Yaobang said. "If the reply is not satisfactory, we will have to reconsider if the exchange of visits between Premier Zhao and President Reagan can materialize," he stated. "We don't hope to see this kind of situation emerge." It is China's hope that Sino-U.S. relations will at least remain at the present state of affairs even if they cannot move forward, the general secretary said. The best would be a forward development from what they are now. "This is an issue which has to do with the basic interests of the peoples of China and the United States as well as peace and stability in the world," Hu Yaobang said.

Shortly after the exchange of visits was scheduled, he said, two unpleasant events occurred. One of them was the said resolution. "We'll have to wait and see if the exchange can materialize," Hu Yaobang stated. Asked if the top-level diplomacy between China and the United States is loaded with strategic intentions to change the situation in Asia and the world, Hu Yaobang said China follows an independent foreign policy and is ready to expand peaceful and amicable relations with all countries on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "China will never adopt the kind of practice of uniting with A against B today and uniting with B against A tomorrow," he stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR WARNS U.S. ON 'DANGEROUS GAME'

HK270720 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 83 p 6

[Commentator's Article: "Do Not Play a Dangerous Game That Damages Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives recently passed an appropriations bill concerning international financial institutions. One of the amendments reads: "It is the sense of the Congress that Taiwan, Republic of China, should remain a full member of the Asian Development Bank, and that its status within that body should remain unaltered no matter how the issue of the People's Republic of China's application for membership is disposed of." This is another wanton act of violating China's sovereignty and crudely interfering in China's internal affairs by the U.S. Congress in the wake of the resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Chinese people express very great indignation over this.

As everyone knows, the Asian Development Bank is today the sole international inter-governmental organization in which the Taiwan authorities are still unjustly occupying China's seat. This abnormal state of affairs should have been changed long ago. The Chinese Government informed the bank last February that it had decided to apply for membership. This proper request gained wide support among the bank's member countries. However, the U.S. Government attempted to create "two Chinas" in the Asian Development Bank and went all out to block the proper solution of China's representation in the bank. This was wholly unjustifiable. The constitution of the Asian Development Bank explicitly states that member of the bank must be a member of the United Nations or any of its special organizations, or a member or associate member of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The Taiwan authorities have long been expelled from the United Nations and its special organizations and therefore have no qualifications whatever for membership of the Asian Development Bank. On what ground can the United States justify its insistence that Taiwan be allowed to continue as a "full member" of the bank?

More than that, this amendment passed by the U.S. Congress is even more odious and brazen on the point of creating "two Chinas." This one brief amendment publicly refers six times to China's territory of Taiwan as the "Republic of China," and also equates it with the People's Republic of China. The amendment also requires the U.S. president and secretary of state to support the so-called "Republic of China," and to declare that the United States "will absolutely not tolerate" "the expulsion of the Republic of China from the Asian Development Bank." Five years have elapsed since Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were formally established and the United States announced the severance of official relations with Taiwan, and still the U.S. Congress has adopted such a bill. What is this if not a brazen creation of "two Chinas?" Prior to the adoption of the bill, which runs counter to the established principles of the Sino-U.S. communiques, the Government made no attempt to prevent it and, after its adoption, has so far made no explicit indication of its opposition to the bill. Should this bill, which grossly tramples on the norms governing international relations, be signed by the U.S. president into law, it would constitute open renunciation of the fundamental principles underlying the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and of the solemn commitment made by the U.S. Government in the various Sino-U.S. joint communiques. One may ask: Whither does the U.S. Government intend to lead the relations between the two countries?

The dark clouds over Sino-U.S. relations have never been completely cleared away, and now, no sooner have signs of improvement come into sight than a new threat looms ahead. There are always certain people in the United States who forget themselves and judge that however arbitrarily they act, the Chinese Government and people will always swallow the bitter pills they concoct. This is a dangerous game. If this is allowed to continue, immeasurable damage will be done to Sino-U.S. relations. The U.S. Government will bear sole responsibility for such serious consequences.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

Hu's Diet Address

OW251335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 83 pp 1, 6

[XINHUA report: "Hu Yaobang on PRC's Basic Policies, Ties With Japan"]

[Text] His respected excellency the speaker, respected members of the Diet:

I regard it as a great honor to have this opportunity to address you, at your invitation, from this solemn podium of your country, and to explain and briefly outline our country's basic state policy and examine the prospects for future Sino-Japanese friendly relations. I humbly express my heartfelt gratitude to you.

Our country's basic policy is, in a word, to concentrate on the four modernizations and to build the two civilizations. To give you some detail, it aims to exert nationwide efforts, over a long period, to modernize industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology and to build socialist material and spiritual civilizations in order to ensure the prosperity of the state and the affluence and happiness of the people. To achieve this goal, in the field of external relations, China has to develop friendly ties with all countries and maintain world peace on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Your country is China's neighbor. We naturally want long-term friendly contacts with your country in particular. If you ask me what I brought with me on my visit to Japan this time, I will reply that I came here carrying the common wish of all the Chinese people: the wish to develop good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan on a long-term and stable basis, and the wish that the two great peoples of China and Japan will not fail to get along in friendly terms for generations to come.

For these past several years, the socialist modernization program in our country has gradually progressed each year completely on the basis of self-reliance and under the condition of implementing an open-door policy. Moreover, political stability and unity has been consolidated and strengthened with each passing year. The development of our national economy this year has been much better than anticipated. Socialist construction has scored a great success since the founding of New China. But our economy and culture still lag far behind. Frankly speaking, China will have to go through 10 or more successive 5-year plans before it can approach or catch up with the most advanced nations of the world. It is impossible to accomplish this in a short period of time. Our country has rich natural resources and an expanse of territory. Nature endowed the Chinese people with this fortunate and favorable condition for development and with this vast space. China's national conditions and socialist system neither require nor permit it to engage in outward expansion. The Chinese people have the high aspiration and ability to radically transform the mountains and rivers of their motherland and change its face through self-reliance and the unrelenting efforts of generations. Thus I believe that in the 21st century the Chinese people will join the ranks of the world's most advanced countries economically and culturally.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would now like to briefly outline China's foreign policy. I am sure you have already noticed it, but the independent peace foreign policy we are pursuing stems from the basic interests of the Chinese people and is closely linked to the interests of the people of the whole world. Therefore, it is completely in accord with the trends of the times.

What are the main points of our foreign policy?

-- We will resolutely safeguard our territorial integrity and state sovereignty and accomplish the holy cause of national reunification by bringing Taiwan back to the bosom of the motherland and resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled. China opposes all forms of foreign interference. We will never claim even an inch of land of any country.

On the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, we seek to develop our relations and cooperation with other countries and expand economic, technical and cultural exchanges with them. Our position and attitude in friendly exchanges with other countries are: being sincere in intention, honest toward others, open and above board, and true to our commitments.

-- We are ready to develop friendly contacts with other peoples as well as those foreign political parties and organizations which wish to reciprocate. In these contacts, we will abide by the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and parties.

-- We will stand forever by the Third World countries. China and these countries experienced the same circumstances in the past and share the same missions for future development. We have profound sympathy for them and support them. These countries also have profound sympathy for us and support us. But we only have limited strength, and our contributions to these countries are not sizeable yet. I believe that if the advanced countries render greater assistance and support to the Third World countries it will be greatly useful for the prosperity and development of all countries, including the advanced countries themselves, and for the defense of world peace.

-- We resolutely oppose hegemonism. The Chinese people were bullied by foreign powers for so long that they abhor hegemonism from the bottom of their hearts. They are well aware that all hues of hegemonism will not only bring calamities to the world's people but will also ultimately bring misfortune to the people of those countries which practice it. The Chinese people have staunch moral fiber. We will never seek hegemony, nor will we ever yield to pressure from any hegemonic power. As long as the two countries of China and Japan and their people are united, and as long as all peace-loving countries and their people are united, it is possible to prevent the hegemonists from throwing their weight around, stem the outbreak of a new world war, and safeguard world peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel great joy as I look back on the 11 years of Sino-Japanese relations since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Thanks to the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, relations between our two countries have certainly made great progress. The two countries have signed a peace and friendship treaty and have concluded a dozen practical agreements in the fields of trade, transportation, culture, science and technology, and taxation. The leaders of the two governments have exchanged visits on a number of occasions, and personnel exchanges in various fields have been frequent. There have been three Sino-Japanese ministerial meetings. The volume of trade between the two countries has increased to 10 times that before the resumption of diplomatic relations, and cultural exchanges and cooperation have steadily increased.

Your country is providing credits to our country on favorable terms. Already 60 pairs of provinces and municipalities on both sides have signed sisterhood contracts. Against the backdrop of broad-ranged private-level exchanges of visits, the first Sino-Japanese private-level conference was held.

Exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in various fields, except for certain areas, top China's exchanges and cooperation with any other country and have reached an all-time high, both in depth and in scope, in the annals of our two countries' relations.

In my address to the banquet hosted by Prime Minister Nakasone last evening, I said that I could not look at the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan without remembering all the pioneers of the two countries who had rendered outstanding contributions to rebuilding these relations. I take this opportunity to once again express my heartfelt respect to these far-sighted politicians, businessmen and social activists of your country -- both those of you who are here now and those who are not here, both those who are alive and those who are already gone.

Needless to say, it was not so long ago that good-neighborly and friendly ties were restored between China and Japan. It has only been 5 years since the peace and friendship treaty was signed. As personages concerned in various fields in the two countries contact each other and work together, some misgivings or differences of opinion or discordance on some matters are bound to arise. This convinces us all the more that we have to value our friendly ties, which have been built through extraordinary efforts, more than anything else, and make joint efforts, on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and peace and friendship treaty, to strengthen mutual trust between the governments and leaders of both countries, to enhance economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation, and to increase people-to-people contacts between the two countries, especially among the younger generation. Being so close to each other geographically, with each having its own strong points, China and Japan have great potential for cooperation to make up for each other's deficiencies. If we step up cooperation and each one absorbs the other's strong points to compensate for its own shortcomings, then both of us will benefit. Don't you think we should exert efforts to that end?

In this connection, I would like to discuss, in particular, what kind of attitude we should take in promoting economic cooperation. In my opinion, we must not calculate loss and profit on the basis of a temporary thing or a particular matter, but have the insight and spirit with which to observe and solve problems from a broad perspective and from an overall and long-range point of view. Lu Zhi, a great Tang dynasty statesman, counselled against going after small immediate gains that are close at hand to the neglect of substantial long-range benefits. He said that a wise manager will never lose a big profit because of a small gain, and that it does not pay for even the ordinary people to lose sight of the future because of immediate interests. Therefore, the important thing is for both partners in cooperation to stand on a high plane and look far ahead. As a Japanese saying goes: One should see things from a long-range perspective, just as the philosopher sees things from a broad point of view. By so doing we will be able to establish, step by step, an enduring and stable system of cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields. On this basis, friendly exchanges and cooperation in other fields of Sino-Japanese friendship will also develop smoothly.

I would also like to take this opportunity to state once again: China's open-door policy is a major policy decision and a strategic plan which was made after serious and careful deliberation. It will remain unchanged for a long period of time. If we must say that it can still undergo changes, it can only be changed to become more mature, better, and more conducive to developing economic cooperation with foreign countries in various forms on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit. It will definitely not run contrary to this.

Both the Chinese nation and the Japanese nation are great nations. Through their long histories of more than 2,000 years, the people of our two countries have learned from each other and helped each other, each contributing to the building of a brilliant Oriental civilization. I firmly believe that a lasting and steady development of Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and amity under the new historical conditions is bound to bring greater happiness to the people of the two countries and their descendants and make still more brilliant contributions to the peace of the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world and to the world civilization and the progress of humanity in the 21st century. Thank you for your indulgence.

XINHUA on Hu-Nakasone Talks

OW251515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Nakasone held talks at the guest house this morning, during which they had a sincere and friendly [cheng zhi you hao 6134 2304 0645 1170] exchange of views on the current international situation and the relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed their willingness to strive for the long-term, stable development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between China and Japan and to contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world.

Before the start of the talks, Nakasone said to Hu Yaobang: "More than 3 years ago, I met you at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing." Hu Yaobang said: "I then said that you were the first Japanese statesman I had ever met." Nakasone happily said: "You have a good memory indeed."

General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Foreign Minister Abe first held talks on a limited range of subjects. Later, all the official members of the Chinese delegation and high-ranking Japanese officials participated in the talks.

At the talks, Nakasone first expressed his hope that Japan and China would be friendly to each other forever. He said: "I want to see with my own eyes the continuing development of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries." Hu Yaobang said: "We want to pass these friendly relations on from generation to generation."

Nakasone said that he was determined to strengthen the relations between the two countries on the principles of peace and friendship, equality and reciprocity, long-term stability and mutual trust in order to maintain their peaceful and friendly relations in the 21st century. Nakasone said: Every time I meet with a Chinese delegation, I always say that although there are stormy seas in the world, Japan and China should advance hand in hand on the basis of equality and reciprocity to contribute to the peace of Asia and the world. This is our position now, and it will not change in the future.

Hu Yaobang expressed his appreciation of Nakasone's position.

Nakasone said: To build a relationship of mutual trust, the two countries should handle problems between them through consultations on the basis of equality, in the spirit of the Japan-Chinese treaty of peace and friendship and the Japanese-Chinese joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and without resorting to force. This has been affirmed by both sides.

On the international situation, Nakasone dealt with the Afghanistan problem, the Lebanon problem, the downing of a South Korean airliner, the suspension of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles and other issues.

On the Soviet Union's movements in the Far East, Nakasone said: I am extremely concerned about the Soviet Union's increasing its arms in the Far East. There is the problem of the northern territories between Japan and the Soviet Union. Japan thanks China for supporting its position on this problem. This problem should be solved through patient consultations. Japan also expresses its great concern over the Soviet deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in the Far East. The Soviet Union has now deployed 135 medium-range missiles in the Far East. Nakasone hoped that Japan and China would exchange views on this problem as the foreign ministers of the two countries agreed during their talks at the United Nations. He expressed great regret at the suspension of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in Europe and hoped that the two sides would not leave the negotiating table.

Nakasone said that he was extremely concerned about the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula and hoped that an environment of eternal peace would be built there. He held that neighboring countries should also work together to this end.

Nakasone also discussed the situation in Southeast Asia. He said: The most important thing is that Vietnam should withdraw all its military forces from Kampuchea. Like China, Japan supports Democratic Kampuchea and seeks a package solution to the Kampuchea issue in accordance with the related UN resolutions. Currently, Vietnam is adamantly refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Resumption of Japan's economic aid to Vietnam will depend on developments in the situation.

Hu Yaobang said he appreciated very much the policy toward Vietnam related by Nakasone. In the talks Hu Yaobang briefed Nakasone on the latest situation in China. He said: Political stability and unity have continued to grow. Recently we have decided to proceed with two major tasks -- party rectification and the elimination of spiritual pollution -- beginning this winter. These are aimed at continually increasing stability and unity and improving our constitution work and not undermining them. Building spiritual civilization and combating spiritual pollution will not hinder our policy of opening to the outside world but, on the contrary, will facilitate the implementation of this policy in a healthier and smoother way. The economic situation this year will be even better than expected. While attention is paid to economic benefits, the growth of total value of industrial and agricultural production will exceed the planned target. The growth rate will be about 9 percent this year, and the situation is expected to continue to improve next year. Of course, there are still many problems left from the past, and we have to make continued efforts to resolve them.

Referring to the Sino-Soviet relations, Hu Yaobang said: Abnormal relations between China and the Soviet Union are not good for either country or for the peace and stability in Asia and in other parts of the world. For this reason, China is willing to carry out consultations on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Three rounds of such consultations have been held in a rather good atmosphere, but regretfully no substantive progress has come about. We cannot give up our principle. This principle is that we insist on eliminating the three obstacles; that is, the Soviet Union should withdraw its troops from the Sino-Soviet border and Mongolia, should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, and should stop its support for the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea because all these constitute major threats to China's security.

Consultations should continue in a dispassionate manner, but it now appears very difficult to make any great progress in a short time. On Sino-Soviet bilateral trade, some progress has been made. The trade volume is U.S. \$800 million this year and is expected to reach between U.S. \$1.5 and U.S. \$1.6 billion next year. In addition, Hu Yaobang stressed that China keeps to a principled stand on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. At no time should and will it hamper or adversely affect the development of Sino-Japanese relations of good-neighborliness and friendship. Not only will we not give up this principle in this century, but we will not in the next century.

Referring to Sino-U.S. relations, Hu Yaobang pointed out: We are willing to push forward these relations. This will accord with the fundamental interests of both China and the United States and assist in stabilizing the situation in Asia and in other parts of the world. Through the efforts of both sides, the Sino-U.S. relations, which cooled off for a time, have improved to a certain extent. However, two unpleasant events have recently occurred. One is the statement that President Reagan made in Japan saying that he "would not throw over his old friends in Taiwan." The other is the adoption of the resolution on the so-called "Taiwan's future" by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. On these we have expressed our clear-cut attitude. The basic reason for the recurrences of these questions is that some principal American leaders stubbornly adhere to the "two-China" policy. This makes it very difficult for Sino-U.S. relations to develop smoothly, and if things go wrong, there will be a serious deterioration of relations. Of course, this is not what we wish to see. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 24 November in a related 10-minute report reports Qi Huaiyuan quoting Hu Yaobang as stating: "Reagan said in Japan that he would not throw out his old friends in Taiwan. Moreover, he called Taiwan the Republic of China.]"

On the question of safeguarding the peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region, Hu Yaobang said: China sincerely hopes to see the Southeast Asian countries strengthen their unity and cooperation and work for national rejuvenation. A peaceful, stable, and prosperous Southeast Asia not only serves the basic interests of the peoples there but can also make positive contributions to the peace and stability in Asia and the whole world. At present the most prominent question in Southeast Asia is that the ASEAN countries should be united as one and unrelentingly force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea so that Kampuchea can determine its own national fate independently. China does not have the least selfish interest against Kampuchea. Following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, China would favor international supervision to ensure that Kampuchea becomes an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state.

Hu Yaobang said: China is genuinely and unwaveringly in favor of enduring stability on the Korean Peninsula and holds that whatever actions are likely to aggravate tension there, no matter where they are from, should be avoided. China approves of an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the form of a confederation. A confederation is good in that one cannot swallow the other.

In the course of the talks, Hu Yaobang explained China's stands on the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues. He said: China will strive to have Taiwan return to the embrace of the motherland at a sooner date and will resume exercising its sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled. Both are cardinal issues of principle concerning the realization of China's great cause of reunifying the motherland and her insistence on its territorial and sovereign integrity. They brook no obstruction and intervention by any foreign force. As for all the foreign economic interests in these two places, we should absolutely undertake the responsibility of protecting them.

Hu Yaobang stressed: "The Chinese and Japanese foreign policies and interests are not completely identical, but we believe that the two countries agree with each other on seeking peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region. Therefore, we hope that the two countries will coordinate still better in this respect."

On Sino-Japanese relations, Hu Yaobang said: Over the 11 years since the resumption of our diplomatic relations, especially during the 5 years since the signing of the peace and friendship treaty, the relations between China and Japan on the whole have become better and better with each passing year. The Chinese side is satisfied with this situation and wishes to thank Japan for the efforts it has made. Hu Yaobang put forward two proposals at the talks:

1. It is necessary to continuously increase mutual trust. He said that China would deal with the Japanese Government and people of all circles in Japan in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences, treating each other with sincerity, holding consultations on an equal footing, and acting in a vigorously cooperative manner. He added: "I have noticed that your journalists have two comments about me -- first, that I am frank and second, that I am not familiar with Sino-Japanese relations. I will continue my frank spirit and will try to increase my understanding of the people and things I am not familiar with."

2. It is necessary to continuously expand economic cooperation. Economic cooperation should be developed from a long-term point of view and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Concrete problems should not be solved grudgingly; their solutions should be based on willingness and own will.

Before the conclusion of the talks, Hu Yaobang conveyed the regards extended by Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, and Deng Yingchao to Prime Minister Nakasone. Prime Minister Nakasone expressed thanks for these regards. Hu Yaobang renewed the invitation of the Chinese Government and Premier Zhao Ziyang to Prime Minister Nakasone to visit China at a time convenient to him in the early half of next year. Nakasone expressed thanks for this invitation and accepted it with pleasure. Attending the talks on the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhang Xiangshan, Song Zhiguang, Liu Shuqing, and Ye Shuhua. Those on the Japanese side were Shintaro Abe, Masaharu Gotoda, (Yasuhiro) Katori, Toshihiro Nakajima, and Hakaru Hashimoto.

Nakasone on Japan-PRC Relations

OW261110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made a statement to reporters on future Japan-China relations following his meeting with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, yesterday afternoon.

Nakasone said: Transcending their different social systems and looking toward the 21st century, the maintenance and development of stable and friendly relations between Japan and China is of extremely great importance to peace and prosperity not only in the two countries but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

He said The joint statement issued by Japan and China in 1972 on the normalization of relations and the treaty of peace and friendship signed in 1978 established the principles which have become the basis of the two countries' relations. In my current talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, we have affirmed these principles and especially once again affirmed the determination of Japan and China to settle any problems between the two countries peacefully, without resorting to force and on the basis of mutual understanding and trust and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

On the question of exchanges between Japan and China, Nakasone said: It is important for Japan and China to further promote exchanges in the economic, cultural, science and technology and other fields and especially to further strengthen exchanges between youths who will shoulder heavy responsibilities in future, with due consideration given to each other's national conditions.

On the current international situation, Nakasone expressed regret over the increasingly strained international relations and, especially, worry about the Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 missiles in Asia. He held that the way to handle disputes and unsettled questions between countries is for them to sit down at the conference table, sincerely and attentively listen to each other's views, and make constant efforts to dispel antagonism through reasonable dialogues and negotiations. He held that to safeguard and strengthen peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world, it is important for Japan and China, each proceeding from its own stand, to call on countries concerned to make such efforts.

Nakasone said that in order to make the friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China become relations that will keep developing firmly into the 21st century and from generation to generation, he has already talked to Hu Yaobang about the idea of setting up a 21st Century Japan-China Friendship Committee.

Hu at PRC Embassy Reception

OW260716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Nov (XINHUA) -- PRC Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang gave a grand reception at the Chinese Embassy this evening for General Secretary Hu Yaobang to thank the Japanese Government and people from various circles in Japan for their warm hospitality to Hu Yaobang during his visit to Japan.

When Prime Minister Nakasone accompanied General Secretary Hu Yaobang came into the banquet hall, they received thunderous applause. Hu Yaobang and Nakasone drank several toasts to the success of the smooth development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Nakasone introduced to Hu Yaobang many noted politicians, financiers and celebrities of other circles among the guests. Hu Yaobang chatted happily with many old friends and new acquaintances.

Hu Yaobang expressed warm regards to those old friends and their families who had helped in China's construction. He said: We will never forget such old friends as Kenzo Matsuyama.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Comrade Wang Zhaoguo introduced Kazuakira Saionji and other young activists to Comrade Hu Yaobang. Hu Yaobang had a cordial conversation as well as a picture taken with them.

Japanese Government officials attending the reception were Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno, Transportation Minister Takashi Hasegawa, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Tokutaro Higaki, Director General of the Environmental Agency Matazo Kajiki, and others. Attending the reception were also Speaker Hajime Fukuda and Vice Speaker Haruo Mokada of the House of Representatives, Speaker Mutsuo Kimura and Vice Speaker Noboru Agune of the House of Councillors, the wife of the late Tetsu Katayama -- founder of the Japan Socialist Party and former prime minister -- and some 300 friendly personages from political, economic, cultural and other circles in Japan.

Hu Yaobang also met Gan Wenfang, honorary president of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Association, and representatives of Overseas Chinese residing in Japan.

Hu Meets LDP, Opposition Leaders

OW251450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang met with leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and five opposition parties and had cordial conversations with them on separate occasions here today.

The party leaders Hu met are LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaide, Chairman of the Socialist Party Central Executive Committee Masashi Ishibashi, Chairman of the Komeito Party Central Executive Committee Yoshikatsu Takeiri, Chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party Central Executive Committee Ryosaku Sasaki, representative of the New Liberal Club Seichi Tagawa, and representative of the United Social Democratic Party Hideo Den.

Hu Yaobang expressed deep appreciation of what they have done to carry forward the friendship existing between the two nations. He also voiced the hope that they would go on contributing to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. The Japanese party leaders suggested some specific measures to strengthen the ties of this friendship.

Hu Addresses Economic Leaders

OW261529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Nov (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang was invited by Japanese economic circles to attend a welcoming breakfast in Tokyo today and met with Japan's economic leaders. Hu Yaobang and the Japanese economic leaders said that if the Chinese and Japanese sides fully exploit their advantages and carry out economic exchanges and cooperation, economic and trade relations between the two countries will steadily develop for a long time.

Today's welcoming breakfast was jointly hosted by six Japanese economic organizations. Wu Xueqian, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhang Xiangshan, Song Zhiguang, Liu Zhuqing and Ye Shuhua were also present upon invitation. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, spoke on behalf of the sponsoring organizations. He reviewed the history of smooth economic exchanges between Japan and China since the resumption of diplomatic relations and noted that in the past year the two countries had embarked upon a new decade in their relations. Currently the two countries are making substantial progress in their economic relations in terms of long-range trade agreements, cooperation in petroleum and coal development, construction and reconstruction of factories, as well as technical cooperation.

Inayama said: China has made amazing progress by steadily fulfilling its goals of economic development on the basis of a stable political situation. Compared with some countries in the world, China has carried out outstanding economic readjustment at home and is steadily developing its economy to achieve its goal for the year 2000. China has decisively carried out the policy of economic readjustment. This is a correct choice and deserves our admiration.

Inayama said: Japanese economic circles are determined to fully cooperate with China in many fields including energy, communications and transport. The economic relationship between Japan and China is one of mutual benefit. Economic leaders of the two countries should charge themselves with the sacred task of expanding economic exchanges by making full use of the objective conditions, deepening mutual understanding and friendship, removing the obstacles resulting from differences in economic systems, and basing themselves on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. He said: China's economic development has a tremendous impact on the world economy and is needed for stability in Asia and for world peace. He said that Japan's economic circles will cooperate with China as much as possible to fulfill the latter's economic development program directed toward its goal for the year 2000.

In his speech, Hu Yaobang said: "Since the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, especially since China adopted the policy of opening to the outside world, the two countries have made tremendous progress in exchanges and cooperation in economy, trade, science, technology and other fields. We are satisfied with this. However, there is still much room for cooperation. Much can be done in the future." He said: "We should take greater strides and have much larger plans in mind."

Hu Yaobang said: China and Japan have their respective advantages and needs. Their respective advantages will remain for decades, but then, they still need to strengthen cooperation and make up for shortcomings by borrowing the strong points of the other. He said: There are great possibilities for cooperation between the two countries. In the future, we should not only continue to expand bilateral trade but also vigorously develop joint ventures, cooperative exploitation and coproduction. Enterprises wholly owned by the Japanese can also operate in China. Hu Yaobang said: Sino-Japanese cooperation has had a good start and foundation. In the course of this cooperation, there have been things not entirely to our liking. These are only found in certain fields, though, and they are gradually being corrected. On the whole, the principles of peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit have been applied. These have also paved the way for a sound development of long-term cooperation.

In his speech, Hu Yaobang repeatedly stressed that China's policy of opening to the outside world is by no means an expedient measure but is an important policy decision to remain unchanged for a long time to come. He said: "China is gradually perfecting the laws and decrees to safeguard foreign investors' proper rights and interests. This is indeed important. More importantly, our country is trustworthy and is serious in what it says."

Hu Yaobang said: In the future when China becomes economically strong, it will not seek political hegemony and will never practice national egoism in economic affairs. In conclusion he said he hoped the governments and departments concerned of China and Japan would join efforts in studying and formulating long-term programs to guide the economic relations between them to ensure their sustained and steady development.

Discussing the elimination of spiritual pollution in China, Hu Yaobang said: "Our efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution do not concern you. We are cleaning up what is in ourselves. The diminution of spiritual pollution will not hinder the policy of opening to the outside world. On the contrary, it will better promote the development of economic cooperation with foreign countries on a more healthy path."

He said that some Japanese friends say that China's current economic policy is fine, but what if Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Zhao Ziyang are gone? Hu Yaobang then described the first, second, and third echelons of China's leadership and said: "I can assure my friends that our policy will remain stable in this century as well as in the next."

Hu Yaobang's speech drew warm applause from those present. Also attending today's breakfast were Noboru Goto, representative of the chairman of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Bunpei Otsuki, chairman of Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, Nao Sasaki, executive secretary of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, Tatsuzo Mizukami, chairman of Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc.; and Toshio Doko, chairman of the Japan-China Economic Association. Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, also attended the breakfast.

Nakasone-Hu Private Luncheon

OW260856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone gave a private luncheon in honour of visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang here today. The luncheon party arranged in the prime minister's official residence was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and amity.

At the end of the luncheon, Nakasone invited the General Secretary to his study where the two leaders demonstrated their art of calligraphy by writing inscriptions for each other. The Japanese prime minister wrote "eternal friendship: to which Hu Yaobang reciprocated with "Sino-Japanese amity will go down from generation to generation."

Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was also feted by his counterpart Shintaro Abe in Iikura Hall of the Japanese Foreign Ministry at noon today.

Abe Fetes Wu Xueqian

OW280114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Nov (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe hosted a luncheon party today for Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at the Iikura Hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Prior to the luncheon party, Abe and Wu Xueqian held friendly talks in a pleasant atmosphere. First Secretary of the CYL Central Committee Wang Zhaoguo, who was present on the occasion, said to Foreign Minister Abe: "I have met with many young Japanese friends on this visit. This morning I met with young friends from various circles in the auditorium of the Nihon Hoso Kyokai. They were very warm and friendly."

At the luncheon party both the guests and hosts raised their glasses, toasting the success of the visit to Tokyo by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his entourage and the in-depth development of Japan-China relations. Also invited to the luncheon party were Song Zhiqiang, Liu Shuqing, and Ye Shuhua, formal members of Hu Yaobang's entourage on his visit to Japan. Present at the luncheon party on the Japanese side were Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori, Deputy Foreign Minister Toshihiro Nakajima, and Director-General of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Yurusu Hashimoto.

Hu on Political Stability

OW261047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Political stability in China is growing year by year mainly because China's present policies are supported by over 98 per cent of the people throughout the country. Visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang made this statement at a press conference here this afternoon when he was questioned about the guarantee for a prolonged continuation of China's present policies.

Hu Yaobang also said a very small number of people in China may not be in favor of the present policies, but since they are few, they will not be able to overturn the policies, he stressed.

Hu Yaobang stressed the necessity of taking a series of organizational measures to ensure that the present policies will be carried forward even after the present leaders of the country are gone. The three-tier system of leadership has been instituted precisely for this purpose, he indicated. He said that China will select about 1,000 younger people to replenish the leading bodies at the central, provincial and lower levels next year. He added that some of them may drop out but the rest will certainly mature as leaders. They will carry forward the present policies, he noted.

Hu Yaobang told the local press that it is the objective as well as expected result of the present party rectification to carry forward the party's strong points and overcome its weaknesses. He said he believed the rectification will increase the unity of the party and enable it to advance even more vigorously and get rid of such malpractices as bureaucracy and abuse of power for selfish aims.

On the question, "How many party members will be purged during the three-year rectification," Hu Yaobang said there are no specific figures in mind. The rectification will not take the form of violent struggle as in the "Cultural Revolution". Even those expelled from the party will be given jobs, administrative or technical, in accordance with their ability, he said.

"What has been found wrong will not be repeated," he said. "After the rectification, the political situation in China will definitely become more stable and we will do even better in our economic development," he pointed out.

Comments on PRC Economy

OW260912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told reporters here today that China's economic situation next year will be even better than this year.

He said that China's economy has been proceeding along a sound path over the past five years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Hu Yaobang admitted that there are still a lot of shortcomings that need to be overcome. He mentioned the manifestations of bureaucracy covered by the Japanese press several months ago. Hu Yaobang said he is curious why there has not been such coverage in recent months. "It is my sincere hope that you will expose other shortcomings in our economic and other work so that we can correct them still better," he said.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-DPRK ECONOMIC AGREEMENT MARKED

DPRK Embassy Banquet

OW222020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here, gave a banquet this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the China-Korean agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

Speaking at the banquet, Kim Chang-kyu and Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng spoke highly of the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries in the last years. Kim Chang-kyu said the Korean-China friendship was fostered by veteran revolutionaries of the two countries, and the people of the two countries should develop this friendship continuously.

Li Peng praised the Korean people for their achievements in socialist construction. He said the reunification of Korea represented the strong national aspirations of the entire Korean people. The United States should withdraw its troops stationed in South Korea. The reunification of Korea was an inevitable historical trend and the Korean people would surely win their final victory, he added. Also present at the banquet were Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Jiang Guanghua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

Pyongyang Grand Banquet

OW222030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang, November 22 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Government gave a grand banquet here this evening in honor of Chinese diplomats and other comrades in Pyongyang to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and China.

Korean Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki in his toast said, "In the past 30 years both the governments and peoples of our two countries, based themselves on the agreement, have constantly strengthened and developed their cooperation and exchange in the economic and cultural domains. Their mutual support and close cooperation have promoted their socialist construction and further enhanced the friendly ties between them." He indicated that Korea would make all efforts to strengthen and promote the friendly ties with the fraternal Chinese people.

Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen in his toast said, "With the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of our two countries in the past 30 years, the agreement has been implemented in a very good condition, which greatly contributes to the strengthening and development of the friendship and unity and relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries." Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok and leading members of departments concerned were present on the occasion.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS PYONGYANG BANQUET

OW232320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen gave a banquet at the Chinese embassy this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the China-Korea agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

Present at the banquet were Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and other leading officials including Kim Kwan-sop, Choe Chong-kun, Chong Song-nam, Hyeon Chun-kuk and Kim Chae-suk.

Both Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke highly of the successful economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries under the agreement.

PRC Ministry Marks Anniversary

OW232310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the Ministry of Culture hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, attended. Among the guests were Kim Chang-kyu, interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here, embassy officials, and representatives of Korean experts and students in Beijing.

Chen Muhua described the signing of the China-Korean economic and cultural cooperation agreement as a great event in Sino-Korean relations. Economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between China and Korea have grown steadily in the past three decades, she said. "We will, as always, do our utmost for the further development of these relations," she added.

She also said that the Chinese people firmly supported the Korean people in their socialist construction, their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and the program for the establishment of a Democratic Republic of Koryo put forward by Chairman Kim Il-song. The United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea, stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs and let the Korean people settle the issue of reunification by themselves, she said.

Kim Chang-kyu said friendly ties between the two countries had grown and their economic and cultural departments had entered into closer cooperation thanks to the joint efforts of the two parties, governments and peoples since the signing of the economic and cultural pact. He said that under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party the Chinese people had successfully overcome many difficulties, achieved stability and unity and scored brilliant achievements in their efforts to turn China into a powerful socialist state. He also thanked the Chinese Communist Party, government and people for their active support for the Korean people's socialist construction and their fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Also attending the banquet were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; and Wang Fulin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW231312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation from the Italy-China Economic and Cultural Exchange Association led by Vittorino Colombo, president of the association and former president of the Italian Senate.

Meets Li Peng

OW231310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met and had a friendly conversation here today with a group of Italian economic figures led by Vittorino Colombo, president of the Italy-China Chamber of Commerce and former president of the Italian Senate.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS ITALIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

OW240842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, today met Giovanni Prandini, under-secretary of Italy's Ministry of Foreign Trade, at the Beijing Exhibition Center. The Italian guest is here to attend the opening ceremony today of a packaging machinery exhibition and also to pay a friendly visit to China. Chen Muhua said that China hopes to develop trade relations with Italy. She accepted the under-secretary's suggestion that Chinese technicians be sent to Italy to study in factories there.

HUANG HUA MEETS MAYOR OF COLOGNE, FRG

OW261254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly talk here in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with Norbert Burger, mayor of Cologne of the Federal Republic of Germany. Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present. After their arrival in Beijing on November 23, Burger and his party met with leading members of the council, the Beijing Municipal Government and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. The guests are scheduled to leave here for home late today.

XI ZHONGXUN, PCF'S GREMETZ HOLD TALKS IN PARIS

OW261113 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) headed by Political Bureau member Xi Zhongxun held talks in Paris Thursday and Friday with leading members of the French Communist Party (PCF). The French delegation was headed by PCF Political Bureau member Maxime Gremetz.

The talks focused on the internal situation in both countries as well as on international questions. The talks also involved the question of how to improve the relations between the two parties. The CPC delegation was also met and feted today by the Paris party committee. The delegation will leave Paris tomorrow to visit other parts of the country.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS PERUVIAN DELEGATION LEADER

OW261700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Shanghai, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian Chinese president and Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, tonight met Javier Alva Orlandini, general secretary of the Peruvian Popular Action Party and second vice-president of Peru.

Li said Peru was one of the first countries in Latin America to establish diplomatic relations with China. Both countries were faced with the common tasks of defending their independence and sovereignty, developing their national economies, improving living standards and establishing a just, reasonable new international economic order, he said. China highly appreciated Peru's active role in current international affairs, particularly among Third World countries and in the Non-Aligned Movement, he added.

Vice-President Alva said the Chinese social model attracted world attention because the Chinese people created a new society after undergoing the sufferings of a world war in which tens of thousands of people laid down their lives. The goal of the society was to eliminate the economic and cultural differences between men, he said. He noted that China was pursuing a policy of opening to the outside world and adopting the advanced technology from abroad. The Chinese Government and people were making concerted efforts to overcome underdevelopment and working hard to improve the social welfare, he added.

Also present were Chen Guodong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; Yang Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, Peruvian ambassador to China. The Peruvian delegation arrived here yesterday evening at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

PROGRAM TO REFORM LEADING BODIES STARTED

OW261337 Beijing XINHUA in English. 0236 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- China has started an eight-year program to reform the leading bodies at all levels. The aim is to advance revolutionary cadres who are younger, better educated and more competent so that specialized personnel will be available for the 90's. The Organization Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has worked out a plan that includes:

-- Running training classes in party schools at all levels for principal party and government cadres and reserve cadres; training theoreticians and educators of Marxism-Leninism; advanced studies for principal leading cadres of the party committees at all levels; general education classes for outstanding young cadres; and training classes for cadres of various nationalities. At present, China has 2,700 party schools. The Party School of the CPC Central Committee alone has trained more than 18,000 high- and middle-ranking cadres in rotation in the past five years. They were given a systematic education in theory of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, knowledge of science and professional knowledge as well as management and leadership skills.

-- Shifting the focus of cadre schools from short-term training to regular education to raise political quality, professional knowledge and work capability. China now has more than 6,000 cadre schools of various kinds. Preparations are going on to set up cadre schools to train administrators and economic and agricultural managers within two years.

-- Institutions of higher learning and specialized secondary schools will be designated to provide cadres with regular training. More than 300 such schools have run this year training classes for over 34,000 cadres, one tenth the total number of students in all institutions of higher learning and specialized secondary schools. Nine agricultural colleges are training cadres from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. More than 10,000 cadres have already been trained in turn. The Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection is running a training class for mayors and expects to complete training all the mayors of the big and medium-sized cities in the near future.

-- Television, broadcasting and audio-visual education programmes will be used. Effective results have been reported in examinations of cadres who have studied by themselves in the more than 20 provinces and cities. By the end of 1986, TV education programs will offer courses for cadres in nine provinces and cities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou. The eight-year program is included in the current five-year plan and the annual program.

China began streamlining government structures and restructuring leading party and government bodies in 1982. Many veteran cadres who are advanced in age have been relieved of their heavy responsibilities and replaced by a larger number of energetic young and middle-aged cadres.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON OPEN-DOOR POLICY, 'POLLUTION'

HK280448 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Eliminating Spiritual Pollution and Opening Up to the Outside World"]

[Text] Since the CPC Central Committee made the important policy decision of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, certain comrades and some well-intentioned friends have worried about this: Is our open-door policy to be changed? Is it that China again wants to retrace the old path of shutting itself out of the world? These misgivings and worries are uncalled for. Opening the door to the world is the steadfast policy of our party and state. To realize modernization, we will continue carrying out an open-door policy and strengthening technical, economic, and cultural exchanges with various countries, so that we can stimulate the development of our national economy and scientific and cultural undertakings.

Given an open-door policy, we must also soberly realize that the intrusion of capitalist thinking is inevitable. We cannot "throw away the apple because of the core," or shut the country out of the world because of the intrusion of capitalist thinking. Nor can we stress opening the door while doing nothing about the intrusion of capitalist thinking. The main point here is what attitude we should assume toward capitalist thinking and culture.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Our guideline is that we must acquire the strengths of all nations and countries and learn all good things in the political, economic, scientific, technical, literary, and art fields. But we must learn things analytically and cannot borrow everything in its entirety and mechanically." ("On 10 Major Relationships") Concerning things in the ideological and cultural fields in particular, we must use Marxism to analyze, distinguish, and criticize their ideological contents and their ways of expression. This is our basic attitude toward capitalist ideology and culture. But now some of our comrades have failed to analyze, distinguish, and criticize various Western ideas in the philosophical, economic, sociopolitical, literary and art fields. Instead, they are quick to promote them blindly with all eagerness. Some have even regarded this practice as a symbol of following the trend. Some comrades have spread hackneyed ideas, long criticized by authors of Marxist classics, as something new. All this has created confusion in the ideological and cultural fields, causing some comrades, and youths in particular to be disrupted by decadent and backward Western ideas and culture. This is one of the main manifestations of spiritual pollution at present.

In recommending Western thinking and culture uncritically, some of our comrades have often used Mr Lu Xun's "idea of taking over" as an excuse to justify such a practice. However, they have known nothing about this idea, other than accepting everything indiscriminately. They "take things over"! But they throw all other relevant expositions to the winds. Thus, the "idea of taking over" has turned into liberalism. This is running counter to what Mr Lu Xun originally meant.

First, Lu Xun's "idea of taking over" was put forth with an eye to Western capitalist countries "bringing over" decadent thinking and culture. He said: "We must use our heads and make judgment in taking things over!" Second, he criticized three erroneous ideas concerning the treatment of thinking and culture from abroad. Drawing an analogy, he asked what a youth, in poverty, who suddenly found himself the owner of a big house, should do? Lu Xun opposed three attitudes: First, if this youth hated the former owner of the house and hesitated to enter it for fear that his own things would be soiled, then he would be a coward (weakling). Second, if he flew into a rage and set fire to the house just to show that he was living an honest life, then he would be muddleheaded.

Third, if he showed admiration for the former owner of the house and readily entered the bedroom puffing on the opium left behind, then he would be a good-for-nothing. The "idea of taking over" is entirely different from this. Lu Xun held that as the new owner, the person concerned should take over things and make a choice, absorbing the "nutrients" and discarding the dregs, and "using, storing, or destroying things" accordingly. Lu Xun pointed out in conclusion that it is not easy to do so. This first of all requires the new owner to be "pervasive, courageous, discerning, and free from selfishness." Only thus can there be new-type people and new literature and art. (See "Qiejie Pavilion Essays: Idea of Taking Over")

The approach adopted here by Mr Lu Xun is materialist dialectics. His idea is synonymous with Comrade Mao Zedong's exposition: "We should not gulp any of this foreign material down uncritically, but must treat it as we do our food -- first chewing it, then submitting it to the workings of the stomach and intestines with their juices and secretions, and separating it into nutriment, to be absorbed, and waste matter to be discarded -- before it can nourish us. To advocate 'wholesale Westernization' is wrong." ("On New Democracy") We must adopt two sets of policies. On the one hand, we must oppose the stupid way of shutting the country out of the world and staying in a rut, and energetically promote cultural exchanges with foreign countries. On the other hand, we must oppose the liberal trend of uncritically and blindly borrowing foreign thinking and culture in its entirety and should set up a proper line of defense in the ideological field. Only if our theoretical workers and literary and art workers uphold the Marxist method of dialectical analysis and are good at analyzing, criticizing, and judging things can they effectively resist the invasion of decadent bourgeois thinking and culture from abroad, eliminate spiritual pollution, and make proper contributions toward the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

DENG'S 'WORKS' EXPOUND ARDUOUS STRUGGLE THEME

HK251517 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Zhang Tingfa: "Communist Party Members Must Play an Exemplary Role in Arduous Struggle -- Notes Taken While Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle is a very important part of the thinking which was brilliantly and profoundly expounded in many articles in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Taking shape under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, this spirit embodies the true quality of the proletariat, radiates the light of communist ideology, and manifests the high aspirations and moral integrity of the Chinese nation, which is always brave in scaling new heights and overcoming all difficulties. As the party Central Committee has decided to launch an all-round party rectification and appealed to us to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, conscientiously studying and implementing Comrade Xiaoping's directive on carrying forward our party's fine tradition of arduous struggle is of great and practical importance and far-reaching historical significance.

Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle is one of the prerequisites for the realization of the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In order to realize the four modernizations in China, we must work arduously and in a down-to-earth manner to start new cause. We have a poor foundation to start from and we are lagging behind in the fields of education, science, and culture. This makes it necessary for us to undergo a course of arduous struggle." "We must uphold the spirit of starting a new cause through arduous effort." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 221; hereafter only page numbers will be given)

In view of our country's tasks in the new historical period, he reiterated the new requirement for us to carry forward the party's fine tradition of arduous struggle, eagerly hoping that the whole party "will surely publicize, restore, and carry forward the Yanan spirit, the spirit exhibited in the early post-liberation period, and the spirit which inspired us to overcome difficulties in the early 1960's" (pp 328-329) This is an important part of the guiding ideology which Comrade Xiaoping has put forth in light of the actual situation in our country. The socialist cause is a very arduous and great one. Our country has undergone tremendous changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and an excellent political and economic situation which has never been witnessed since the founding of the PRC is now emerging. However, we must be clearly aware that there remain many difficulties on our road ahead. The building and the safeguarding of the four modernizations call for the arduous effort of our generation as well as of the several generations to follow. How will we organize, encourage, and impel the masses to conscientiously fight against difficulties? To be sure, we can never achieve our goal solely by depending on material reward. Only by inspiring the broad masses of people with the spirit of arduous struggle to strive for a common goal with one heart and one mind can we show them the bright prospect and impel them to overcome difficulties and achieve new successes. At the same time, our socialist modernization calls for not only a high degree of material civilization but also a high degree of spiritual civilization. To carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle is not only an indispensable prerequisite for the building of a high degree of material civilization but also an important part of a high degree of spiritual civilization. Even if we reach the "comparatively well-off" level by the year 2000, we will still have to advocate and carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle in our effort to strive for other new goals.

The position of our party as a ruling party also requires us to carry forward and uphold the spirit of arduous struggle. There are great differences between the situation which our party was faced with before its seizing of power and that which it has been faced with ever since. Before the seizure of power, the struggle was extremely acute and creature comforts were simply out of the question. At that time, everything -- marching, battle, working in white areas, or local work -- called for arduous struggle. Without sharing weal and woe with the masses, we would have achieved nothing, and would have been defeated or even killed in battle. Being a CPC member at that time does not mean reaping personal benefits but working harder and risking one's life. A CPC member had to be the first to charge forward and the last to retreat, the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts. It was from the performance of CPC members that the broad masses of people profoundly realized that CPC members were working for their interests. They saw the hope of China from CPC members' efforts.

As Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "All of us have borne hardships and experienced hard times. We passed through the period of the agrarian revolution, the anti-Japanese war, and the liberation war. We were faced with really hard conditions during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea! Why could we endure extreme hardships in the past? The basic reason was that our cadres and party members could share weal and woe with the masses of people." (p 189) However, the situation has changed much since our party's seizure of state power. Many comrades no longer keep a high alert against the serious harmfulness of the mentality of loving ease and hating work and the practice of being divorced from the masses as they used to in wartime. The tendency to seek pleasure and the fear of hardship has begun to emerge among them. As a result, they have ignored and forgotten the party's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people. Some people have joined the party on purpose to be the first to enjoy comforts and the last to bear hardships. They do not exercise the power which the people vest in them in the interests of the people but use their power to seek personal benefits. They ask for fame and gain from the party, seek privilege and comfort, or even deteriorate into criminals. In some cases, it is because of the shielding by certain CPC members that some criminals succeeded in their plots.

All these practices go counter to our party's fine tradition of arduous struggle. In the current party rectification, we must make up our minds to resolve this problem and resolutely wipe out this evil tendency, while striving to reach a common understanding, rectifying our work style, strengthening discipline, purifying our organizations, and concentrating on the elimination of three categories of people."

Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle is of great importance to resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Comrade Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized: "It is necessary to educate our comrades of the whole party to carry forward the selfless spirit, to adhere to the principle of subordinating partial interests to the interests of the whole, to give full play to the spirit of arduous struggle, to be honest and loyal to the people, and to uphold communist ideology and morality." (p 326) This is an important measure to resist various forms of spiritual pollution while implementing various economic reforms and the open-door policy. Only by upholding the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle can we remain sober and resist the external erosion of degenerate ideology and the influence of the decadent bourgeois way of life while the party is steadfastly carrying out the open-door policy. Otherwise, if we for sake this magic weapon, the degenerate bourgeois ideology will erode our bodies as well as our souls, disarm us mentally, deprive us of revolutionary willpower and passion, or even turn us into the spiritual captives of the bourgeoisie. In light of some cases exposed in the operation to deal blows at serious economic and criminal offences, we can see that it was starting from hating hardships, seeking ease and comfort, surrendering revolutionary willpower, and envying the decadent bourgeois way of life that some Communist Party members resorted to corruption and theft, became degenerate, engaged in spreading spiritual pollution, or even took the criminal road. Thus it can be seen that forsaking the spirit of arduous struggle is the origin of the degeneration of some people.

Some people think that advocating the spirit of arduous struggle means to negate material interests and to lead a life as arduous as in the years of revolutionary war. This is a misunderstanding. Communist Party members are not ascetics. They must be faced with the problems regarding basic necessities of life. It is because we are seeking a better life that we advocate the spirit of arduous struggle. We have never objected to the improvement of material life, still less have we advocated the idea of the harder the life the better. Just as Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: "Revolutionary spirit is very valuable. Without revolutionary spirit there will be no revolutionary actions. Revolution, however, arises from the basis of material interests. If we simply advocate the spirit of sacrifice and ignore material interests, we are adopting an idealist point of view." (p 13) Under the party's leadership, the people's livelihood has been markedly improved as a result of the development of the national economy in the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Our condition today is much better than that in the past and, to be sure, our situation in the future will be still better than that at present. In advocating the spirit of arduous struggle, we are considering it as a revolutionary spirit required of a Communist Party member as well as of a revolutionary fighter, as a prerequisite for the realization of the four modernizations, and as an important motive force to inspire the whole party, the whole army, and the people throughout the country to unite and make common effort to revitalize China. In order to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle in the new situation, we have, on the one hand, to continue to endure a hard life: being thrifty, guarding against extravagance and waste, and avoiding spending the state's money without restraint, and, on the other hand, to always work hard, study hard, and make every effort to enhance our understanding.

To work hard means to carry forward the revolutionary and death-defying spirit, to bear hardships and stand hard work, and to do solid and fruitful work. The four modernizations can only be achieved through hard work. This calls for real actions and arduous struggle. "Without practical measures and solid work, bright prospects will remain a dream.

"In order to realize the four modernizations within a short period of time, we must vigorously advocate the down-to-earth revolutionary spirit which can turn our lofty ideals into reality step by step." (p 107) Communist Party members and cadres of the party must make these demands on themselves. They should avoid making empty promises, do more solid work, give up all impractical illusions, and advocate a down-to-earth work style. It is necessary to eliminate all the styles which do not conform to the four modernizations, such as bureaucracy, which encourages people to stand high above and be divorced from the masses, to evade contradictions, and to shirk responsibility; the work style by which people do nothing but shout slogans and give instructions while refusing to find out the solution to real problems; the practice of always indulging in empty talk without doing solid work; and the indifferent attitude of armchair strategists who do nothing but nitpick. All these styles not only prevent us from carrying forward the spirit of arduous struggle but also dampen the initiative of the masses. By doing solid work, we will be able to inspire the masses to make common effort for the four modernizations. The masses do not appraise a party member or a cadre from his words but from his deeds. "We select leading cadres, old, middle-aged, or young, based on whether they are eager to work hard and bear hardships." (p 33) Many of our cadres enjoy the love and esteem of the people just because they have worked hard and in a down-to-earth manner for the four modernizations. One of the important reasons some cadres are criticized by the masses is that they are not hardworking and have achieved nothing in their units and areas for a long time. Cadres like these cannot possibly unite the masses around them. We need to remind these comrades that Communist Party members must tell people the truth, do solid work, and pioneer great causes through hard work.

To study hard means to be diligent in one's studies and to endeavor to gain professional proficiency. The socialist construction which we are engaged in demands professional knowledge in various fields and qualified personnel of various trades. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out: At present, "the makeup of our cadres is irrational. There are too many cadres without professional knowledge and expertise while the number of cadres with professional knowledge and expertise are far from enough." (p 227) The main method to solve this problem is to study, apart from transferring professional personnel to fill leading bodies at all levels. We must study hard and make use of every minute. Studying is a hard job. Without thorough studies, we will not attain professional proficiency. Studying is a very urgent task for every party member. Even those party members who have attained a relatively high professional level also have to renew their knowledge. As modern science and technology develop rapidly and new viewpoints, new knowledge, new achievements, and new disciplines emerge every day, everyone is faced with the task of renewal of knowledge. Without studying hard, one will not be able to enhance one's ideological understanding and theoretical level and, instead, one will lag behind the times, finding oneself not prepared well enough to face challenges.

Arduous struggle also means to make every effort to enhance our understanding. Comrade Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out: It is necessary to use our brains and to be diligent in pondering problems. He said: "The more people there are who can use their brains to ponder problems within our party and among the people, the better it will be for our cause. Both revolution and construction need pioneers who are bold in pondering and probing into problems and in blazing new trails." (p 133) He made a well-grounded criticism against those cadres who fail to use their brains but indiscriminately copy and convey all instructions, playing the role of "office for incoming and outgoing mail" and doing everything in a careless and crude way. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out very clearly: Solving the problem of lazy leading bodies is an important part of the consolidation of the army. Leading cadres must take the initiative in using their brains to ponder problems, be diligent in carrying out investigations and studies, and take a great interest in new problems, new circumstances, and new experiences arising in socialist construction.

We must foster within the party a new trend of fearing no hardship in studying and pondering. Learning without pondering, in a strict sense, means learning nothing. In fact there is a big difference in the studying efficiency between those who are adept at and diligent in pondering and those who seldom or never ponder, providing the conditions for practice are the same in both cases. It is necessary to advocate the trend of fearing no hardship in pondering and being diligent in using one's brains and to criticize and oppose the bad practice of idleness.

Carrying forward the spirit of arduous struggle depends on the exemplary role of all party members and, in particular, of high-ranking cadres. Their exemplary role is of especially important significance to fostering a fine party style.

Comrade Xiaoping has a deep insight into this problem. He repeatedly emphasized the "necessity for cadres to set examples in carrying forward the style of arduous struggle," when talking about the setting up of leading bodies, the rectification of the army, the running of military institutes, and the rectification in various fields. He said: "It is now particularly necessary to emphasize the style of arduous struggle. With such a style, changes and improvements in many things will be possible. Therefore, when selecting cadres, particularly high-ranking cadres, we must sort out those who can or are likely to be able to endure hardships." (p 23) As long as our cadres, particularly high-ranking cadres, can share weal and woe with the masses, uphold and carry forward the spirit of arduous struggle, and seek no personal benefit by using their power, they will win the trust and esteem of the masses and will improve their work.

Only by restoring and carrying forward the spirit of arduous struggle can our party, as a ruling party, be always bursting with revolutionary vigor, can the pioneering and exemplary role of Communist Party members be really brought into full play can we effectively resist spiritual pollution, and can the true qualities of the proletariat be properly maintained. This is one of the important aspects of our effort to strengthen the building of the party and to enhance the fighting strength of the party. Every Communist Party member must take the lead in carrying forward the spirit of arduous struggle and thus turn it into an important ideological prop to the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK260924 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 83 p 7

["Written Statement" by Hu Feng at a forum held by the Chinese Federation of Literature and Art Circles: "Strengthen Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Because of illness over many years, I have had great difficulty in reading books and magazines. I have known little about the actual conditions in the literature and art fields. Only through the CPC Central Committee's great call and through the passionate speeches by certain writers have I learned that unhealthy trends have developed in recent years in literature and art. New phenomena also have appeared, such as "dim moonlight" poems of the modernist school, and so forth. These trends have received the attention of the CPC Central Committee and have been judged to have a polluting effect. The literature and art front is being urged to energetically work toward eliminating them.

Where there is pollution, we must eliminate it, face up to it, and analyze its nature, making clear to the masses of readers and people that which is harmful. This calls for mobilizing comrades with fighting strength on the whole literature and art front to carry out criticism and self-criticism. This is an aspect of the matter demanding immediate attention. In my humble opinion, this aspect should be linked with the work for which we have all along shown enthusiasm, that is, we should carry it out under the guidance of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

This is also to say that we should pay attention to the creative potential of old and middle-aged writers and the potential of young writers and the masses of readers in the literature and art fields. In warmly and democratically organizing work, we must arouse their enthusiasm for creation. Only thus can the masses of readers and audiences, while recognizing and keenly feeling the harm of pollution, obtain healthy and perfect spiritual food, absorb nourishment from socialism, and grow into an invincible spiritual force. While eliminating the harmful effects of pollution, we must strengthen the mainstay of our fighting force, so that we can avoid a repetition of a previous experience, in which there was only a spectacular "campaign" verbally, but there was no accompanying spiritual fruit from sound socialist realism in practice.

Eliminating spiritual pollution in the literature and art fields is a major task calling for immediate attention. Meanwhile, it should also be a long-term concrete task. Only thus can we build up firm and invincible confidence and set concrete working plans.

JIEFANGJUN BAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW280945 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Report on 28 November JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article: "Actively Take Part in the Party Rectification With a High Degree of Consciousness"]

[Text] The article states: The party Central Committee's decision on party rectification calls on all Communist Party members to actively take part in the party rectification without exceptions. At present, the first group of our army's units taking part in the party rectification have entered into the stage of studying the documents. We should actively plunge into this great task with a high degree of political consciousness, and a stern and earnest attitude. Only when all the work of the party is built on the foundation of a high degree of consciousness of all party members can efforts be made to struggle to carry out the party's program, line, principles, and policies.

In this party rectification, we should correctly use the sharp weapons of criticism and self-criticism to enforce party discipline, expose and solve the problem of serious impurities existing in the party's ideology, workstyle, and organization, realize a fundamental change for the better in the party's workstyle, raise the ideological and work levels in the whole party, bring about a closer contact between the party and the masses, and strive to build the party into a strong core of leadership in the cause of socialist modernization. To reach this target, consciousness and initiative of all Communist Party members are indispensable. Precisely as pointed out by the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, it is necessary to rely on the revolutionary consciousness of all the comrades in the party under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Without the political consciousness of all the Community Party members, none of the tasks of unifying the ideology, rectifying the workstyle, strengthening the discipline, and purifying the organization can be fulfilled, and the party rectification will become perfunctory.

The article states: To determine whether a Communist Party member can actively take part in the party rectification, the most important thing is to see whether he profoundly understands the tremendous significance of party rectification. The present party rectification is an important measure of our party for winning new great victories in the new historical period and is a fundamental guarantee for fulfilling the lofty target formulated by the 12th National Congress of the CPC and for building our country into a highly-civilized, highly-democratic, and modern socialist country. It is also a fundamental guarantee for building a modernized, regularized, and revolutionary army. It is undoubtedly a matter of prime importance in our party, and is also an important event in the political life of every Communist Party member.

Only by trying to understand this issue at the level of a vanguard fighter of the proletariat and by regarding it as an important responsibility a communist party member should bear can we arouse a tremendous political enthusiasm. We should say that the vast majority of comrades view this issue in this manner and have taken appropriate actions. Some individual comrades have taken an indifferent attitude because they felt that they did not have too many problems on the grounds that they did not belong to the "three types of persons," nor did they have any part in spiritual pollution, and that they scored well enough in ideology and in workstyle. The fundamental reason for such an attitude also lies in the fact that they did not stand at a spot high enough so as to enable them to see far enough -- that is, they did not try to understand the necessity and urgency of party rectification in light of the whole situation in the party and in the country. Therefore, at present, we should continue our efforts to mobilize people ideologically in order to promote their understanding of the great significance of party rectification.

The article states: Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class. Every Communist Party member is a cell of the body of our party. The state of our party is determined, to a great extent, by the degree of communist consciousness and party spirit of the broad masses of party members. In this party rectification, party members will be requested to strengthen their party spirit by means of study, and no exception will be made for anyone. The broad masses of young party members in various PLA units should make up for their shortcomings. These young party members have good educational background and are filled with vigor and vitality. Their minds are dynamic, and they are bold in blazing new trails.

However, most of them know little about fundamental Marxist theory and the basics of our party, and have not been tempered sufficiently in revolutionary practice and in the political activities within the party. Moreover, the various erroneous trends of thought, such as anarchism and ultra-individualism, which spread unchecked during the 10 years of domestic disorder have caused a considerable bad influence on their world outlook, thus hampering their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. It is for these reasons that they need to intensify study and to be tempered in the course of party rectification so as to become mature. As for our elder comrades, there is the need for them to restudy Marxism. Since they have long been educated by the party and have been tempered in the practical revolutionary struggle, most of them are good or fairly good. However, a few of them may have become contaminated by political dust of one kind or another as a result of the effects of the 10-year domestic disorder and the influence and corrosion by the remnant feudalistic ideas under the new historical conditions. Because of this, some comrades who were qualified party members in the past may have now become unqualified or not very qualified. Even for those who are indeed quite good in their thought and in their workstyle, there is still a task, that is, to advance further and become outstanding party members through the work of party rectification. Nobody can say that he is perfect.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article states: The comrades' awareness of taking an active part in the work of party rectification should, at present, be manifested by their seriousness in studying the documents on party rectification. The decision on party rectification made by the party Central Committee, the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session of the Central Committee and the other documents to be studied as instructed by the Central Committee are powerful ideological weapons for us to make a success of the party rectification and to raise our communist consciousness. The party Central Committee has stressed over and over again that there should be no perfunctoriness in carrying out party rectification. Study of the documents on party rectification is the first step of party rectification and should not be carried out perfunctorily. We must deeply understand the vital significance of party rectification and properly grasp its tasks, principles, policies, and methods.

We must make criticism and self-criticism in a sound way and struggle against spiritual pollution and all other unhealthy trends. All these cannot be done successfully without earnestly studying the documents on party rectification. We must have an adequate understanding of this point.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PARTY SPIRIT, WORK STYLE

HK250817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Li Chang: "On Party Spirit, Party Work Style, and Party Discipline"]

[Text] Editor's note: Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "The work style of the party in power has a bearing on the life or death and survival or extinction of the party." The 12th CPC National Congress has begun achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has also decided to carry out all-round rectification of party organizations and party work style as of this winter. In an effort to help our comrades understand the importance of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, we have obtained the approval of Comrade Li Chang to publish the portion on party spirit, work style, and discipline from his lectures at the refresher class of discipline inspection cadres. [end editor's note]

More than 130 years have passed since the publication of the "Communist Manifesto" in 1848. Carrying forward the outstanding scientific and cultural knowledge of humanity and taking the stand of the modern working class, Marx and Engels, the great teachers of the proletariat, studied and expounded the laws governing the development of human society, particularly the development of capitalist society, and pointed out that the proletariat was entrusted with the historic mission of overthrowing the capitalist exploiting system and establishing the socialist and communist societies. They held that in order to accomplish its historic mission, the proletariat should have its own political party and they personally founded political parties of this kind. From then on, the proletariat throughout the world entered a new era of conscientiously understanding and transforming society under the guidance of Marxism.

Early this century, capitalism developed to the stage of imperialism. Lenin applied and developed Marxism by putting forward the strategy and tactics for the proletarian revolution. He held that due to the uneven development of capitalism, revolution can achieve initial victories in the weak links of imperialism. Under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, which was a new type of revolutionary political party founded by Lenin, the Russian proletariat gained the victory of the October Socialist Revolution. After World War II, a series of socialist countries emerged in the world.

As early as 1904, in his works "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," Lenin said: "In its struggle for power, the proletariat has no other weapon but organization. Disunited by the rule of anarchic competition in the bourgeois world, ground down by forced labor for capital, constantly thrust back to the 'lower depths' of utter destitution, savagery, and degeneration, the proletariat can, and inevitably will, become an invincible force only through its ideological unification on the principles of Marxism being reinforced by the material unity of the working class. Neither the senile rule of the Russian autocracy nor the senescent rule of international capital will be able to withstand this army." (Footnote 1) ("Selected Works of Lenin," October 1956 Edition, Vol 1; p 582) The victories of the communist movement in a number of countries over the past half a century and more have confirmed Lenin's inference.

The new type of proletarian revolutionary political party founded by Lenin was precisely a vanguard of the proletariat. After the death of Lenin, Stalin expounded the major features of this vanguard of the proletariat as follows:

1) It is an advanced contingent of the proletariat which is composed of the outstanding elements of the proletariat who are conscientious and loyal, which takes Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology, and which can play a leading role in the communist movement. 2) It is an organized contingent of the proletariat. This party is organized according to the principle of democratic centralism. Every party member should join in one of the party organizations and work for the party, which is not a disorderly band with lax discipline. 3) It is the highest organizational form of the various organizations of the proletariat and, after the victory of the revolution, is a force at the core under the system of proletarian dictatorship. In the course of revolutionary practice, these characteristics and principal features of the party manifest themselves in this way: The party puts forth a Marxist-Leninist program and a correct ideological, political, and organizational line in light of the revolutionary situation.

In addition to being provided with the above-mentioned characteristics, the party also has its own work style. Stalin said: "Style of work is a specific and special feature in the practice of Leninism which creates the special type of Leninist worker. Leninism is a school of theory and practice which trains a special type of party and state worker and which creates a special Leninist style of work." (Footnote 2) ("Complete Works of Stalin," People's Publishing House, First Edition, November 1956, Vol 6, p 162) What are the characteristic features of this style? Stalin said: It has two specific features: "Russian revolutionary sweep" and "American efficiency." If we pay attention to the fact that in dealing with the methods of the party, Stalin especially stressed the necessity to do a general cleaning in the dirty stable of the Second International revisionism, saying that Marxism is essentially a revolutionary theory of criticism and that the proletariat should conduct self-criticism, we can also say that the style of the Bolsheviks contains the elements of criticism and self-criticism.

The party's characteristics as the vanguard of the proletariat, its formation, and its work style do not come into being or develop smoothly in the course of the revolution. They experience serious struggle and should be ensured by strict discipline. First, the reactionary rulers are enemies who control the seals of authority, handcuffs, gun barrels, and pens and want to suppress and stamp out all flames of revolution. Second, even though the proletariat has seized political power, the restorationist force of the bourgeoisie at home and abroad is still powerful for a certain period of time and constitutes a major threat to the new revolutionary political power. Therefore, it is necessary to have a conscientious and iron discipline to consolidate the ideological, political, and organizational unity of the vanguard of the proletariat and to turn it into a revolutionary contingent which has strong combat effectiveness and which can vanquish the enemy without being defeated by it. Lenin said: "The unconditional centralism and extremely strict discipline of the proletariat constitute a fundamental condition for vanquishing the bourgeoisie." He also said: "If our party had not had an extremely strict and truly iron discipline... it would have been impossible for the Bolsheviks to maintain political power for 2 1/2 months, still less for 2 1/2 years." (Footnote 3) ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, pp 180-181)

How does the iron discipline of the proletariat come into being and how is it maintained? According to Lenin, there are three conditions: 1) It relies on the consciousness of the vanguard of the proletariat and its loyalty to the revolution, its tenacity, self-sacrifice, and heroic spirit. 2) It is good at coming into contact with and becoming one with the broadest sections of working masses. 3) The political leadership of the party is correct. That is to say, the party members are advanced elements with revolutionary consciousness, who have the consciousness to abide by discipline for the sake of revolutionary victory. Second, with the exception of the interests of the working class and the people, the party does not have special interests of its own and the fundamental aim of the party is to attain the complete liberation of the nation and society and to realize communism.

Therefore, in the course of the struggle, it represents the people's interests, reflects their will, receives their supervision, and comes into contact with and becomes one with the broadest sections of working masses.

Third, the whole party acts in unison under the correct leadership of the party. Only when the political leadership of the party (the party's line) is correct is it possible to bring into play the exemplary vanguard role of party members, closely unite the people of the whole country in continuous advance, and win one victory after another in the communist movement.

To sum up, we can see that the party's characteristics of the vanguard of the proletariat and its correct program and line rally and unite the outstanding elements of the proletariat and determine the formation of good party work style and conscientious and strict discipline. On the other hand, good party work style trains thousands upon thousands of advanced proletarian fighters and conscientious and strict discipline safeguards party spirit and ensures the implementation of correct line and the promotion of good party work style. This is the relationship between party spirit, party work style, and party discipline, which are interdependent and which help each other forward.

After the October Revolution, Marxism-Leninism spread to China and the advanced elements in China took this as their guiding ideology in solving China's revolutionary problems. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people to defeat imperialism and its running dogs." (Footnote 4) ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," September 1960 edition, Vol 4, p 1360) In 1921, the CPC was founded and the next year, in addition to reaffirming its maximum program, it further put forward the democratic revolutionary program of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism, thus making clear, for the first time, in China's modern history, the great orientation of the Chinese revolution. Later, in the course of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese party represented by Comrade Mao Zedong succeeded in finding a method of establishing revolutionary base areas in the rural areas and finally seizing the cities and shaping Mao Zedong Thought, which was the application and development of Marxism in China. The CPC was also built into a vanguard of the Chinese proletariat with its own characteristic.

At the 7th CPC National Congress, Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Since its establishment, our party has been a brand-new political party of the proletariat" and "it not only has a revolutionary program and revolutionary policies, which thoroughly represent the interests of the Chinese people, but also a well-organized organization and iron discipline. It has stood the test and has displayed its strong organizational force in the course of serious and bitter struggles." (Footnote 5) ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," Vol 1, pp 315-316)

The old China was a semifeudal and semicolonial country with a backward economy and culture. The Chinese revolution was the new democratic revolution led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and the principal form of struggle was armed struggle. The class status of most party members was that of peasants, urban petit-bourgeoisie, and intellectuals and very few of them were workers. However, the party was still built into a vanguard of the Chinese proletariat. This was because:

- 1) In the early period of its foundation, the party defined Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology and made it clear that the party was an outcome of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the Chinese workers' movement and the Chinese revolutionary movement.
- 2) The party has been organized according to the principle of democratic centralism and every party member should join in one of the party organizations and work for the party and revolution.
- 3) We primarily engaged in armed struggle in 23 of the 28 years' of struggle before liberation and a great many party members had undergone a long period of military collective life and thus strengthened their sense of organization and discipline.

4) In the Chinese political scene, the party persisted in leading a thorough-going democratic revolution and defined socialism and communism as its maximum program. 5) We particularly stressed the building of the party ideologically and persisted in overcoming all sorts of non-proletarian ideas within the party with the communist ideas of the proletariat, and constantly purified the ranks in order to do a good job of party building.

As far back as 1928, when Comrade Zhou Enlai worked as head of the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, he drafted a directive for the CPC Central Committee on overcoming non-proletarian ideology within the party. In 1929, in a resolution written for the Ninth Congress of the Fourth Red Army, Comrade Mao Zedong analyzed in greater detail the principal manifestations of non-proletarian ideology within the party and put forward realistic methods for overcoming them. After arriving in Yanan, our party, with Comrade Mao Zedong as its representative, created the experience of carrying out party building with the method of rectification. The infancy of our party was from 1921, the birth of our party, to 1935, the beginning of the Yanan period. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The comprehensive theory of party building of our party and of Comrade Mao Zedong came into being through practice during the rectification period in Yanan. Comrade Mao Zedong had a complete set of theories on various questions, such as what kind of party we were building, what was the guiding ideology of the party, and what our party work style was." (Footnote 6) ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 41) It should be said that it was not until the Yanan period that our party had become a mature vanguard of the Chinese proletariat.

It is precisely due to the party's characteristic as the vanguard of the proletariat, its correct line, and the revolutionary tradition of defying personal danger, which has been carried over from outstanding figures of the Chinese nation in the democratic revolution over the past century, that the party gradually shaped, after its foundation, its own outstanding work style, that is, the style of serving the people wholeheartedly, of dedicating ourselves to the revolution, of carrying out struggle, making sacrifices, and advancing wave upon wave. After numerous failures, the party has come to realize that in making revolution, it is necessary to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, to seek truth from facts, to set things right in case of errors, to carry out criticism and self-criticism, and to educate the party and the masses so that the revolution can embark on the road of sound development. This is precisely the three important styles of work summed up and expounded by Comrade Mao Zedong in Yanan.

In the Yanan period, we also restored and strengthened the conscientious and strict discipline of the party. Under the rule of the previous "leftist" lines, excessive inner-party struggle, arbitrary rule as by a patriarch, and mechanical discipline of punishment were rampant. After the rectification of these errors of the "leftist" lines and under the new conditions of anti-Japanese National United Front, liberalism and decentralization tended to emerge in the environment of scattered guerrilla warfare. For this reason, the CPC Central Committee carried out a series of works aimed at strengthening the party's discipline. For example, Comrade Mao Zedong published "Combat Liberalism" in 1937, "Resolution on Strengthening Party Spirit" in 1941, "Resolution on Unifying the Leadership of the Party in the Anti-Japanese Base Areas and Readjusting the Relationships Between Various Organizations" in 1948, and the resolution "On Setting Up a System of Reports" in 1948. On the eve of the liberation of the whole country, Comrade Mao Zedong also wrote a well known short poem: "When the army makes progress, production develops; when the discipline is strengthened, the revolution is ever victorious."

Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the experiences in the victory of the Chinese revolution by saying: "A well-disciplined party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a party -- these are the three main weapons with which we have defeated the enemy." (Footnote 7) ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," September 1960 edition, Vol 4, p 1484)

That is to say, so long as we have a party provided with outstanding work style, strict discipline, and a correct line laid down and carried out by this party, we will surely be able to seize victory in the revolution.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FOUR TRANSFORMATIONS OF CADRES

HK171005 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Chen Junsheng: "Correctly Handle Five Kinds of Relationships in Implementing the Policy of 'Four Transformations' of Cadres"]

[Text] To gradually fulfill the requirements for ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, and more knowledgeable and specialized, is the core of the party's organizational line in the new period and also the primary task of the organizational front at present and for some time in the future. The principle of "four transformations" of cadres forms an integral whole. We must correctly understand and implement it in an overall manner.

To implement this principle in a comprehensive and satisfactory way, on the premise of cadres becoming more revolutionary, particular attention should be paid, as I see it, to correctly handling the following five kinds of relationships:

First, the relationship between diploma and standard. A diploma is a certificate showing that a person has mastered certain knowledge. Under ordinary circumstances, diploma and standard are identical. The majority of those who hold a diploma are professionally qualified. Nevertheless, there are indeed people who hold a diploma but are not professionally qualified correspondingly. Meanwhile, there are also people who hold no diploma but are authentically professionally qualified.

The guiding ideology of the CPC Central Committee is very clear, that is, attaching importance to the level of education in selecting and promoting cadres to leading bodies is aimed at stressing their real ability and learning, and this definitely does not mean giving one-sided stress to their diplomas to the neglect of their real standards. Generally speaking, the cadres who obtained their diplomas through the systematic training in the institutes of higher education and have been tempered in practice over a fixed number of years are persons of real ability. Although some people were not systematically educated in school, they have mastered, through their own efforts to assiduously and independently study in practice, systematic professional knowledge. They are also persons of real ability. So long as the people belonging to these two categories are politically qualified, they must be put in important positions. In this connection, two things must be pointed out: First, those comrades who do not hold any diploma must assiduously study through a teach-yourself program, make unceasing efforts to improve themselves, and endeavor to become well versed in certain fields, and they must never give themselves up as hopeless, still less blame heaven or others. Second, those comrades holding diplomas must never think that with diplomas, they are in a position to discontinue their efforts to study hard. Now the period of the aging of knowledge and of the renewal of knowledge has diminished considerably. The development of modern science and technology at present is noticeably characterized by a high level of both classification and integration. According to statistics, modern natural science and technological science alone have been divided into more than 2,400 branches of learning. The high classification and integration of modern science and technology has caused the great expansion of the sum total of human knowledge and accelerated the process of individual knowledge becoming outmoded. Therefore, even those who have a wide range of knowledge and have great academic attainments must also constantly study, make progress, and raise their own level of learning instead of remaining at the present level.

Second, the relationship between cultural knowledge and practical experience. Experience and knowledge are interrelated but not interchangeable. Those who are knowledgeable are quick in learning from experience and those who are knowledgeable and experienced are like a tiger that has grown wings. Being the age-long accumulation of knowledge in practice, experience is very precious. But experience is, after all, a perceptual thing. Experience plus knowledge will enable us to raise experience to the high level of rational knowledge. In this way experience will become an orderly reflection in our minds.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: We cannot achieve the four modernizations by only relying on adherence to the socialist road and without having people of real ability and learning. Those who work at any posts must have some professional knowledge. People without professional knowledge must try to master it and those with professional knowledge must continue to deepen the understanding of their professional knowledge, and those who are really not in a position to master, or are unwilling to master it, must be transferred to other professions. Therefore, the comrades who have practical experience must never be satisfied with the existing state of affairs and never slacken their study of cultural knowledge on the excuse of being practically **experienced**. Similarly, the comrades with considerable cultural knowledge must consciously and vigorously participate in practice, learn from practice, and accumulate practical **experience** of their own accord, rather than looking down upon practical experience. It is entirely necessary for the organizational departments to detail the university graduates who lack practical experience and the comrades working in upper-level organizations to work and to be tempered in the grassroots units in a planned way.

Third, the relationship between intellectual composition and the distribution of professionals. Seen from the experience of Heilongjiang Province, this relationship is characterized by the following three things: 1) Younger cadres have been selected and promoted but they are less educated and lack professional knowledge (this is the case at the initial stage). 2) Attention has been paid to ensuring that cadres become younger in average age and more knowledgeable but inadequate consideration has been given to ensuring that cadres do the jobs suited to their special training, thus turning "experts" into "laymen." 3) On the one hand, consideration has been given to age and intellectual composition and on the other, attention has also been paid to the rational work structure, to the assignment of jobs suited to one's special training, and to the coordinated formation of working bodies. Thus, the members of the leading bodies formed in this way are relatively highly advanced in terms of the "four transformations" of cadres. What merits our attention at present is attaching importance to the rational distribution of professionals in the leading bodies.

In providing a leading body with cadres, efforts should be geared to the needs of work, to providing professional personnel to the posts where they are needed with a definite object in view, and to enabling every member of the leading body to become an expert in the fields he is put in charge of. In selecting and promoting professional cadres to the leading posts in the party and government, care must be taken to select those who have organization and management skills or those who have high potential leadership ability. Those who have professional knowledge but are not good at, or not ready to do leadership work in the party and government or who have achieved some professional attainments and can make greater contributions if they stay at their professional posts, should not be selected and promoted to the leading posts in the party and government so as to avoid turning experts into laymen and to avoid waste of able people. Therefore, to implement the principle of the "four transformations" of cadres and to provide leading bodies with cadres, it is necessary to give all-round consideration to the rational age and intellectual composition and the work structure under which professionals are harmoniously distributed. A leading body must be composed of people having different roles to play, such as helmsman, commander, advisers, and people who can handle a major assignment unaided in accordance with division of labor. Only in this way can an efficient leading body be formed.

Fourth, the relationship between the public opinion poll and assessment by the organizational departments. The public opinion poll is a new form of implementing the mass line in cadre work. Being a breakthrough in this connection, it can reflect the intentions of the masses and therefore it should be persisted in. However, sometimes a public opinion poll is not likely to reflect the real situation of a cadre. For instance, some cadres who dare to speak and dare to supervise may offend some people and thus enjoy less support from them. Some people who are ignorant of the real situation also cannot reflect their true opinions. If anyone gets up to little tricks and indulges in unhealthy practices, it is even harder to gauge how things really stand. Being for the reference of the leadership only, a public opinion poll thus cannot be taken as the sole basis. The daily work of the organizational departments must rest on the regular assessment of cadres. How should the assessment of cadres be made a success? One important thing to do is not to view things by set standards. With set standards in mind, we are apt to confine our collection of materials to them. This can thus hardly reflect the real situation. In this respect there is a question of whom we should meet with. Judged from the present situation, if the higher authorities send people to go down to a grassroots unit to check on a cadre, there are two types of people who are the most keen on reporting what is going on with the cadre: One is the people who support him. They do so for fear that he should not be elected. The other is the people who are against him. They do so for fear that he should be elected. The latter are sometimes more keen on reporting than the former. Among the people who are against him, some oppose him out of public interest and they are right in doing so, and others oppose him out of selfish motives and they are wrong in doing so. Therefore, when we check on cadres, we must heed the opinions of the majority of people instead of those of the minority of people. The harm of the one-sidedness occurring in the assessment work is much greater than that of not doing the work at all.

Fifth, the relationship between selecting young and middle-aged cadres and bringing into play the enthusiasm of all cadres. At present, the focus in our cadre work is to select and train young and middle-aged cadres, nevertheless, attention should also be paid to mobilizing the initiative of other cadres. Some of the cadres who are around 30 to 60 years old possess sound political quality and the ability to organize and lead. If urgently needed in their work, they should be promoted as usual. Now people frequently say: "A person withers away at the age of 50." In my opinion, this statement is rather too sweeping. At present, the majority of cadres working at their posts are over 50 years old. Most of them work hard and try hard to fulfill the tasks the party has entrusted to them. Some individual comrades who have indeed "withered away" should be educated. Those who affect the work adversely due to giving too much consideration to personal gain or loss should be criticized, and we should not be indulgent toward their mistakes. Sending those young comrades who have great ability but a low cultural level to do further study or to make up the lessons they have missed in general knowledge is encouraged. We must pay particular attention to the arrangements of the veteran comrades who have withdrawn from the frontline to the second and third lines. Conditions should be created for those veteran comrades who are in good health and can still do the work within their power to continue to play their part. In sum, to bring into play the enthusiasm of the cadres on all sides and in all quarters concerned so as to enable them to devote their efforts to, and suggest ways and means for the four modernization program, must become the starting point and underlying objective of the organizational work.

CPC CIRCULAR ON OPINIONS OF NONPARTY PEOPLE

OW261000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA) -- Opinions of all people outside the party will be given full heed during the scheduled three-year party consolidation period beginning this winter, according to a circular issued by the Central Party Consolidation Guidance Commission late last week.

Highlights of the eight-point circular follow:

-- Party committees at various levels should provide conveniences to channel non-party people's criticisms in the party consolidation. Heeding to the opinions of non-party people is an important aspect of following the party's mass line in the party consolidation and a concrete manifestation of the party's close links with the masses;

-- In localities, departments and units where are democratic parties and non-party public figures and patriots, discussions should be sponsored with party leaders in the chair to enable the voicing of opinions and suggestions on party consolidation, and this should become a regular practice during the whole party consolidation period;

-- Party organizations at various levels should strictly observe the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party consolidation that "the party consolidation is aimed solely at solving the problems within our party. The various democratic parties, therefore, are not required to rectify their style of work or readjust their organizations."

-- Party committees at various levels should report to the non-party people on how their opinions and suggestions are handled;

-- Law-violating acts or criminal offences of some communists exposed by non-party people will be investigated and handled by higher party organizations of the implicated;

-- Party organizations at various levels and party leaders should take the lead and educate the party members to take a correct attitude toward criticisms from non-communists. No party organizations or party leaders are allowed to turn deaf ear to such opinions or suggestions. Reprisals on opinion-makers should be strictly dealt with.

-- Good and feasible opinions and suggestions should be put into practice as soon as possible and convincing explanations should be made on those opinions that are impossible to be implemented for the time being;

-- Party organizations should employ various methods to ensure the broad masses to voice their criticisms and suggestions.

COTTON CLOTH RATIONING COUPONS DISCONTINUED

OW261416 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA) -- A responsible person of the Ministry of Commerce was interviewed by a XINHUA correspondent today on the nationwide temporary suspension of cotton cloth [mian bu 2758 1580] rationing.

The correspondent said that since the Ministry of Commerce issued a notice on the temporary nationwide suspension of the use of cotton cloth rationing coupons as of 1 December, many people have asked at what prices will cotton cloth be sold since that day.

The responsible person of the Ministry of Commerce said in reply to the question: The marketing price of cotton cloth will remain at the current level when the suspension of rationing coupons takes effect. Due to a good cotton harvest and an abundant supply of cotton cloth, the suspension of the rationing coupons has been done to satisfy the needs of the people.

BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES JIANGXI PARTY MEETING

OW272044 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has held an enlarged meeting to implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and make arrangements for party rectification throughout the province and eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front. It urged party organizations at all levels and party members in the province, particularly those who are leading cadres, to successfully attend to the work of party rectification and to eliminate spiritual pollution in a resolute, serious, and careful manner and to display a high sense of political responsibility.

The enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee was held 10-18 November in Nanchang City. More than 270 people attended the meeting, including party leaders of the province, prefectures, cities, counties, colleges, universities, and key enterprises, in addition to members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee.

Through joint study and profound discussions, the meeting endorsed two documents in principle: The provincial CPC Committee's arrangements concerning party rectification work and its opinions concerning elimination of spiritual pollution. The meeting also established the provincial CPC Committee's leading group in party rectification work.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

The meeting stressed the tremendous significance of success in the upcoming party rectification work, and its discussions centered on how to prevent perfunctoriness in party rectification. The meeting emphatically pointed out: An effective method of solving contradictions within the party is to correctly practice criticism and self-criticism. Whether or not we truly and correctly practice criticism and self-criticism is crucial to the question of whether or not we are perfunctory in the upcoming party rectification.

Comrades attending the meeting earnestly discussed the question of cleaning out the three types of people. They unanimously held that cleaning out and seriously punishing the three types of people hiding in the party is one of the most important indications that party rectification is not perfunctory; it is crucial to organizational purity. Since the smashing of the gang of four, our province has done much to clean out the three types of people. Leading bodies at and above the county level generally are pure; however, it is true that the three types of people have not been thoroughly cleaned out and they are hidden or lying in ambush. Some of them are even trusted and appointed to important posts. They are an ambitious political force and constitute the most destabilizing factor in the party; as such, they will become the root of trouble and walking time bombs if they are not removed during party rectification.

While making arrangements for party rectification work, the meeting earnestly studied the question of eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front. The meeting held that eliminating spiritual pollution is a serious struggle in that sphere. In recent years, our province has scored achievements on the ideological front, which includes the theoretical front, literature, and art. These are the major aspects which should be fully affirmed. However, many problems still prevail on the theoretical front and in literary and art circles; ideological confusion is still very serious. Particularly noteworthy is the spiritual pollution. Meanwhile, we should avoid criticizing as spiritual pollution those topics under exploration in the course of economic reform and those measures for enlivening the economy. Otherwise, we will not be able to eliminate spiritual pollution, but will worry the masses and interfere with current economic construction and industrial and agricultural production.

The meeting urged party organizations at all levels and all party members in the province to study well the documents for party rectification, acquire a better understanding of party rectification, generate revolutionary enthusiasm, boost production, improve their work, and ensure that all state plans and tasks for this year are fulfilled or overfulfilled.

SHANDONG ESTABLISHES TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

SK230714 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] In accordance with the regulations of the Constitution, people's communes should separate government administration from commune management and should establish township people's governments. Up to now, 260 township people's governments at 101 communes in 22 counties, cities, and districts across the province have been set up on a trial basis. Of these, the communes in Zouxian, Ningyang, Juye, Changyi, and Zhangdian Counties have established township people's governments. Some of these selected units that have established township governments on a trial basis have set up mass autonomous organizations under the leadership of township people's committees.

SHANDONG ADOPTS DECISION ON EDUCATION PLANS

SK260500 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the Shandong Provincial People's Government recently adopted a decision to urge the party committees and the people's governments at all levels to vigorously strengthen or improve school education in rural areas.

The decision urges efforts be made to regard the work to make elementary education universal an important task of and an emphasis of the current educational work. In line with the province's plan for making elementary education universal by the end of 1985, it is necessary to take this work as a major duty for enforcing the system of personal responsibility for each party and government cadre at or below the county level. Parents whose school-age children have failed to enter school should be fined in line with the provisions for eliminating illiteracy. The payment of their fines will continue until their children are well educated. Hereafter, youths who have not graduated from elementary school will not be employed as commune-brigade cadres and staff members and workers of enterprises and establishments, and in the recruitment of army men.

The decision stresses the necessity to accelerate the pace of improving the secondary education structure and to vigorously develop vocational and technical education. By the end of 1985, we should try our utmost to ensure that the number of students in various professional middle schools and secondary vocational schools across the province accounts for 40 percent of the total number of students in the senior middle schools throughout the province. All agricultural technical middle schools that have been changed from general senior middle schools can receive 80,000 yuan in education subsidies from their higher authorities. Hereafter, in recruiting workers, various industries and trades in urban areas should give preferential treatment for employment to relevant vocational middle school graduates.

The decision urges all units and departments from top to bottom across the province to pay attention to the investment work to develop intellectual capacity. In the fixed period, the growth rate of educational expenses and the investment in educational capital construction may slightly surpass that of financial revenue. General education expenditures may show a yearly average increase of more than seven percent in line with the basic figure of the 1982 actual education expenses.

According to their financial resources, education departments at provincial, prefectural, city, and county levels should appropriate a certain sum of specialized educational subsidies each year so as to meet urgent needs or to solve difficulties stemming from general education. Rural communes and brigades should retain some education funds from their surplus each year to deal with the teachers salaries in schools run by the people and with school expenses.

SHANDONG OFFICIAL STRESSES SCIENTIFIC WORK

SK240608 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 November, at the provincial conference on the scientific and technological work of industrial and communications departments, Deputy Governor Liu Peng pointed out the necessity to vigorously promote technological progress and to realistically regard the scientific and technological work as a strategic task.

The provincial conference on the scientific and technological work of industrial and communications departments opened in Jinan on 22 November. In his speech, Deputy Governor Liu Peng pointed out: The current situation of our province's industrial enterprises is far from meeting the new upcoming serious challenge because of the low managerial and technological levels. To thoroughly overcome our province's backwardness in industry, all comrades engaging in economic work should change their guiding ideology, that is, to extricate themselves from the outmoded ideas and methods of paying undue attention to production and capital construction to the neglect of technological progress, and to concentrate their energy on technological progress. Herein lies the key to improving enterprise quality, raising economic results, and accepting the new challenge.

Comrade Liu Peng stressed: In developing scientific and technological work, industrial and communications departments must aim at vigorous development of new products, restructuring of product mix, active application of new technologies and techniques and improvement of modernization level, must center on the improvement of variety, quality, and level, on reducing consumption of energy and raw materials and on the increase of labor productivity, must widely organize joint research of technology and mass technological innovation activities, must conscientiously popularize and apply new technologies, and must import and assimilate new technologies in an effort to raise the cultural and technological level of the large number of workers and staff members.

Comrade Liu Peng stated: All prefectures, cities, and departments should actively strengthen their leadership over scientific and technological work, assign their principle leaders to direct scientific and technological work, and actually list the work as an important item on their daily agenda. Efforts should also be made to readjust and strengthen scientific and technological administrative departments and scientific research institutes at all levels, conscientiously implement the policy of promoting technical progress, strengthen cooperatives among various organizations, and accelerate the drawing up of the plans for the scientific and technological work in the last 2 years covered by the Sixth 5-Year Plan and in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, as to create a new situation in our province's scientific and technological work.

GUANGDONG REPORTS RURAL ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

HK251106 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township people's government is in full swing in the rural areas of our province. Up to the end of the third quarter of this year, more than 700 communes in 51 counties and cities of our province have instituted the system of **separating government administration from commune management**, with the establishment of more than 690 district administrative offices and over 2,300 township people's governments.

With the introduction of the system of separating government administration from commune management, relevant working systems and regulations and rules have been gradually set up in most of the township general party branches or party branches, township people's governments, and township collective economic organizations.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF HAINAN

HK260212 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Lei Yu, director of the district Commissioner's Office, who had just returned from an inspection tour in Hong Kong, was interviewed by reporters from Hong Kong and Macao [words indistinct] yesterday morning in Haikou, and answered their questions on speeding up the exploitation and construction of Hainan. On behalf of the district CPC Committee and the district Commissioner's Office, Lei Yu expressed warm welcome to the reporters and gave them a detailed introduction on the economic and natural conditions of the district as well as the prospects of its exploitation and construction.

He pointed out: Hainan is at present in a stage prior to great exploitation and construction. In 2 to 3 years, emphasis will be laid on the construction of energy resources and communications. At the same time, foreign investment will be actively solicited. Talented people and technology also will be actively introduced to the island from abroad. Foreign trade will be developed. All these are done for the purpose of laying a basis for future tremendous development. He emphatically pointed out: The region of Hong Kong and Macao plays an especially important role in developing Hainan. In accordance with the policy of the central authorities, Hainan will offer preferential treatment to people in industrial and commercial circles who come from Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas. People of various trades in Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas are welcome to come to Hainan for a tour or visit.

The Hong Kong and Macao reporters' delegation came to Hainan at the invitation of the Hainan authorities to attend a ceremony celebrating the operation of shipping service between Haikou and Hong Kong. The head of the delegation is (Chen Bin), deputy general editor of TA KUNG PAO of Hong Kong. The delegation of 19 people includes members from 16 press units, including the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, TA KUNG PAO, WEN WEI PO, HSIN WAN PAO, HSIN PAO, SHANG PAO, CHENG PAO, HONG KONG STANDARD, CHING PAO, TUNG FANG JIH PAO, HSING TAO JIH PAO, HUA CHIAO JIH PAO, AOMEN JIH PAO, as well as Television Broadcasting Ltd. (Gan Zitao), director of the Propaganda Department of the district CPC committee; (Chen Yinghao), secretary general of the district Commissioner's Office; and responsible persons of HAINAN RIBAO and the Hainan Broadcasting and television Bureau, were present at the interview.

At 1800 yesterday, the delegation flew to Guangzhou by special plane after the smooth conclusion of their visit to our district.

HAINAN TRAINING FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS CADRES

HK240808 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] According to HAINAN RIBAO, Yao Wenxu, secretary of the Hainan District CPC Committee, has stressed the formation, discovery, and training of foreign economic relations cadres in practice in order to suit the needs of the open-door foreign policy. This came in a speech made at the recent foreign economic relations work conference of the whole district.

Comrade Yao Wenxu said: There are three advantages in foreign economic relations work in our district; they are the advantages in policy, natural conditions, and natural resources. However, there are our weak points, too, and the greatest of them is the rather poor foundation in our foreign economic relations work, which finds expression in the lack of experience, the shortage of talented people, and the want of a course in operation. The problems in these three aspects are linked together, and the most important of them is the shortage of talented people. We shall have to rely on ourselves to solve this problem by discovering and training talented people through practice.

At present, there are three points that merit our attention: First, foreign economic relations cadres should study policy and further emancipate their minds. People engaged in foreign economic relations should study well the "Collection of Documents and Materials on Foreign Economic Relations Work" edited by the investigation and research section of the provincial Foreign Economic Relations Commission. The leadership of the foreign economic relations commissions of Hainan District, the autonomous prefecture, Haikou, and various counties should take the lead in studying it well. Examinations should be conducted once a year if necessary, and the examination results will be the basis for the appraisal of cadres.

There exist all kinds of confused ideas in foreign economic relations work at present. To generalize, they are: 1) lack of understanding of the important significance of the import of foreign funds and the import of advanced equipment and technology, and lack of experience in management; 2) fear of losing one's stand and making mistakes, ending in the total avoidance of making contacts with foreign businessmen. To dispel these erroneous ideas, it is necessary to study well the policy on foreign economic relations work. Leadership at all levels should take the lead in making contact with foreign businessmen and themselves set an example.

Second, it is necessary to keep the general goal in sight and take the tasks in hand, and to train foreign economic relations cadres in practice. This means that we should actively make preparations for the key construction items in which foreign funds must be imported in oil and in the coal and titanium mines, do well in overall planning and research the feasibilities and put them into implementation with the approval of the leadership at a higher level. On the other hand, in view of the actual conditions of Hainan at present, it is primarily necessary to go in for processing work for foreign customers and compensation trade and to promote exports outside the plan and agency import and export business in a big way. These activities in foreign economic relations involve mostly small projects, with little investment, and are easy to carry on, and a county, district, and township are all capable of dealing with them. Cadres in foreign economic relations should train through practice in dealing with small projects, so that experience may be accumulated for dealing with larger technological projects and a foundation may be laid for the training of talented people in foreign economic relations. Hainan Autonomous Prefecture, all counties and cities, all districts and townships, and all economic departments such as industry, commerce, marketing, and grain should be mobilized to go in for some small projects and start the work vertically and horizontally, proceeding from the small to the large, from the easy to the difficult, and from the primary to the advanced.

Let there be a great training campaign so that experience may be accumulated and talented people be made. Only then can we say that we have opened a new situation in foreign economic relations work.

Third, we should strengthen leadership, discover talented people, and incessantly expand the contingent of cadres in foreign economic relations. The leadership of party organizations at all levels should take a firm grasp of establishing and completing the organs of foreign economic relations at various levels, assign them efficient cadres, and augment the foreign economic relations contingent. Through practice, a large number of talented people who are capable of doing foreign economic relations work should appear in each county, district, and township and all economic departments. This is an important aspect of expanding the contingent of foreign economic relations workers and the foundation for doing this work well in our district.

HAINAN PLA MEETING DISCUSSES REGULARIZATION

HK251540 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] From 10 to 22 November, the Hainan Military District held an on-the-spot meeting to study the development of the regularization of the army. Emphasis was laid on giving play to the initiative of man, and efforts were made in implementing rules and regulations. Responsible military cadres at various levels attending the meeting, totaling more than 160 persons, through the study of expositions of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee concerning the construction of the regularization of the army, learned the experience of a certain training unit in strictly managing the PLA unit in accordance with the requirements of regularization.

They all asserted that in order to strengthen the construction of army regularization, the first thing to do is to grasp management according to rules and regulations [words indistinct]. In 1984, units should grasp the establishment of regular order in daily life. Proper places should be designated for keeping things, so as to give convenience to daily life. As for discipline, orders must be followed and laws must be abided by. As for appearance, uniforms should be tidy and clean and etiquette should be observed. The barracks areas should be seeded with grass and be kept clean. We should use the regular order in daily life to promote regular order in work, training, and combat readiness.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOQUANG MEETS UNION ACTIVISTS

HK260307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Summary] As commissioned by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the regional Federation of Trade Unions held a rally in Nanning today to present awards and commendations to outstanding trade union organizations, workers, and activists. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Jin Baosheng, Qin Yingji, Zhang Huaiyi, and Wang Rongzhen attended the rally and also met the activities. Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a speech.

LIU JIE SPEAKS AT HENAN RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK270429 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Henan Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 24 November to make arrangements for party rectification work in the provincial organs. Responsible persons of party committees and groups in the departments, committees, and bureaus attended the meeting. Comrade Liu Jie presided and spoke.

Comrade Zhao Di conveyed the spirit of the relevant documents of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee. Comrade Liu Zhengwei outlined specific arrangements for party rectification in the provincial organs in accordance with the views discussed by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei said: The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided after study that party rectification in the province level will be done in the first stage, and will last from November to next August. The first group of organs and units to be rectified includes all provincial organs and their subordinate organs in Zhengzhou. The work will be done in two overlapping steps, with the first-rank organs done first and the second-rank afterwards. Rectification in the first-rank organs will begin now and be basically completed by the end of May. In the second-rank organs, it will start in April or May, and be basically completed in August. Each unit should make specific arrangements based on its actual conditions.

The provincial CPC Committee is setting up a party rectification work office, to help the committee with specific work in party rectification. Comrade Liu Zhengwei has been appointed to head the office. Comrades (Lin Xiao) and Zhao Di have been appointed deputy heads. It is also necessary to select 20 or 30 comrades from the provincial organs with strong party spirit, good work style, and who are familiar with the party's ideological and organizational work, including some veteran comrades who have retired from first-line work; after a brief period of training and study on party rectification, they should be appointed inspection and liaison men and sent to the units carrying out party rectification to find out the situation, get a good grasp of the trends, listen to opinions from various quarters, and promptly report on the situation and make suggestions to the provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei stressed: It is necessary to pay attention to the following seven questions in party rectification:

1. All party members must take part in party rectification without exception.
2. It is necessary to grasp the cardinal link of ideological education, put this education first, and ensure that it imbues the whole process of party rectification. The focus should be on educating and raising the standards of the great majority of party members.
3. Pay attention to grasping the main contradictions and concentrate forces on solving the outstanding problems in the party organizations and among the party members.
4. Dare to tackle tough problems and summon up resolve to settle long-standing, great, and difficult problems and problems of certain [word indistinct] people. This is the major hallmark for testing whether a party organization is combat effective, and to what degree. Through this party rectification, we must solve the problem of rightist, weak, and lax tendencies.
5. We must at all times pay attention to guarding against and eliminating factional interference. No matter what kind of factionalism it is, it is opposed to party spirit. It is absolutely forbidden to seize the chance of party rectification to stir up factionalism, to use factionalism to punish people, and to make false accusations or retaliate against people. Those who do such things will be severely punished when the facts have been ascertained.
6. The party's leading cadres at all levels, especially the leading cadres, must actively take part in party rectification.
7. Units must not allow party rectification to adversely affect other work. They should organize two teams to handle things.

HENAN FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK240658 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Henan provincial conference on family planning work was held in Zhengzhou from 15 to 20 November. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government such as Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, and (Han Jingcao) attended the conference and made speeches.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei fully affirmed the great achievements made by Henan in family planning work since the beginning of this year.

Speaking on family planning work for this winter and next year, Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out: During this winter and next year, it is necessary to make extensive and arduous efforts to ligate or sterilize those who should be ligated or sterilized. In addition, it is also necessary to adopt remedial measures to handle unplanned pregnancy, resolutely to put an end to multiple births, to lay a solid foundation for the province's family planning work, and to strive to make family planning work regularized and systematic by 1985.

Liu Zhengwei continued: The year 1984 is the one to see a change in the family planning work of our province. It is also the year in which we change our attitude and actions from passive to active and from low level to high level. Comrades of the party committees and people's governments who are doing family planning work must adapt themselves to this change in their thinking, method, and work.

In his speech, Comrade He Zhukang said: To control population growth and to improve the quality of the population is a regular scientific mass work which is closely related to policy. We must adhere to the spirit of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the provisions of the new Constitution in strengthening the leadership of the party and the governments over family planning work and in mobilizing the whole party and all the people jointly to make new contributions to creating a new situation in Henan's family planning work.

In his speech, (Han Jingcao) comprehensively summed up Henan's family planning work since the beginning of this year and made specific arrangements for the province's family planning work during this winter and next year. Comrade (Han Jingcao) demanded that family planning work should be aimed at attaining higher goals. He especially pointed out the need to make extensive efforts on the basis of the present achievements in order to strive to surmount difficulties. By surmounting difficulties is meant the need to replace the launching of all-out attacks and extensive mobilization with regular work and to perfect techniques in ensuring enforcement of family planning policies. By so doing our province's family planning work will move onto a new stage. He pointed out: We should make arrangements for all the work in 1984 with the purpose of realizing this goal. This is the overall guiding ideology.

At the conference, (Xia Zhikui), director of the provincial Family Planning Committee, explained several documents concerning family planning and 16 advanced individuals made brief speeches. Present at the conference were 495 persons, including the leading comrades in charge of the family planning work of the prefectures, cities, and counties, the responsible comrades of the family planning committees, and the responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned. Through a study and discussion of the speeches made by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the representatives present at the conference have improved their understanding, roused themselves, and reinforced their confidence in making a success of the family planning work in the next year. They enthusiastically expressed their desire to implement resolutely the spirit of this conference, to surmount difficulties, and to make positive contributions to carrying out province's family planning work forward to a new stage.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN NONPARTY FORUM

HK250224 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee invited 40 members of democratic parties and industry and commerce federation and nonparty figures to a forum on 22 and 23 November, to convey the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 9th Plenary Session of the 4th Hunan CPC Committee, and listen to their views and suggestions on party rectification, elimination of spiritual pollution, and the province's work for this winter and next year.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong presided over the forum throughout and made a speech. Secretary Jiao Linyi, Standing Committee members Wan Da, Huang Daoqi, and Yi Changmin, and responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC and departments concerned Chen Xinling, Chen Xinmin, Yang Dipu, (Tong Ying), Liu Yaqiu, (Lin Liyou), (Shi Zhifu), (Tao Guozhi), and (Gu Ziyuan) attended the forum. Also present was National CPPCC Vice Chairman Tao Zhique.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Jiao Linyi began by conveying the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 9th Plenary Session of the Hunan CPC Committee, together with the recent instruction of a responsible person of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat on work in Hunan. On the question of eliminating spiritual pollution, Jiao Linyi said: Many of you are experts, professors, and scholars. You are architects of people's souls. I hope you will take up your pens and write good articles to publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. These articles should be of high quality and analytical, take a serious approach and a well-knit method, and be able to convince people with reason and move them with feelings. These articles should also criticize all kinds of erroneous ideas and contribute to building the two civilizations.

Fourteen nonparty figures, including Chen Xingling and Chen Xinmin, also spoke at the meeting. They said: Although this party rectification does not involve the democratic parties and nonparty personages, we too should study the documents to arm our minds. We should follow the example of the CPC in setting strict demands on itself, and mobilize our members and the masses with whom we have contact to actively help the CPC in conducting rectification and resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, making new efforts to promote the four modernizations drive, stimulate the peaceful reunification of the motherland, and oppose hegemonism.

Comrade Mao Zhiyang spoke at the conclusion of the forum. He sincerely thanked those present for their views and suggestions.

CHI BIQING AT GUIZHOU IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL MEETING

HK251250 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial work conference on carrying out political and ideological work among the workers, which was called by the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, ended in Guiyang yesterday afternoon. Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Wang Chaowen, (Zhong Xianrong), and other leaders of the provincial CPC Committee attended the meeting and spoke on the occasion.

At the meeting, 43 units exchanged experiences, which were summarized in the following six areas: 1) strengthen party organizations ideologically and organizationally, and share the work between the party and administrative offices so as to change the situation in which the party ignores its own work; 2) political and ideological work should be focused on young workers, with stress on carrying out systematic education in patriotism, collectivism, and communism; 3) strengthen vocational education to enhance the workers sense of responsibility of being masters of the country 4) attention must be paid to helping those youths who lag behind and to bringing their initiative into full play; 5) importance must be attached to the livelihood and cultural life of workers and their practical problems must be solved through ideological-political work; and 6) the role of trade unions, the CYL, and the women's federation must be brought into full play in carrying out ideological-political work.

During the meeting, all participants conscientiously studied the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 2d enlarged meeting of the 5th provincial CPC Committee, and the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun. By taking into account the actual conditions in Guizhou, they held serious discussions. They unanimously pointed out: It is necessary to intensify the leadership of the party so as to do away with the state of weakness and slackness, and to improve the ideological-political work in industrial enterprises. Not only should party organizations at all levels carry out ideological-political work in production activities, but they should also pay attention to arranging for good recreational, sports, and study activities during the workers spare time. Meanwhile, they should make sustained efforts to raise the cultural and technical level of workers so as to make new contributions to the building of the two civilizations.

CHI BIQING SPEAKS AT GUIZHOU EDUCATION MEETING

HK280323 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial work conference on universal education ended successfully yesterday [23 November]. It called on all localities to promote the educational undertaking as they carry out economic work, to enhance revolutionary vigor, and to bring about an advance in the province's universal education so as to make contributions to the building of the two civilizations.

The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the second plenary session, the instructions given by the party Central Committee for educational work, and the spirit of the national work conference on universal education. In line with the realities in our province, the meeting also discussed the opinions prepared by the provincial CPC Committee and government for strengthening both universal and secondary education of our province, the suggestions put forth by the departments concerned relating to the setup of secondary education in the urban areas of our province and the development of vocational and technical education, and the provincial 1983-1990 plan for universal education.

Present at the closing ceremony yesterday were Chi Biqing, Zhu Houze, Wang Chaowen, Zhang Yuhuan, Xu Caidong, Wang Zhenjiang, and other responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC.

Both Chi Biqing and Wang Chaowen spoke at the meeting, stressing that in order to bring about an advance in the province's universal education, party and government leaders at all levels must have a correct understanding of educational work, integrate the educational undertaking closely with the development of the national economy and with tasks assigned by the party Central Committee for quadrupling the gross annual output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, and really strengthen leadership so as to press forward with the universal education of our province.

GUIZHOU HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK280936 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial conference on family planning work was held in Guiyang from 23 to 26 November. This conference summed up and exchanged experiences in family planning work since the beginning of this year, arranged for next year's family planning work, and discussed the problems of unfolding the second provincial family planning propaganda month drive.

The conference held: With the concerted efforts of party and government departments at all levels and of the masses, our province has achieved relatively good results in family planning work this year. The number of births from January to October was less than in the same period last year. If we continue to grasp this work for the last month or more this year, the province's plan for family planning work will surely be fulfilled.

The conference pointed out: With a view to fulfilling next year's plan for family planning work, all places must continuously and unswervingly implement the principle of regarding propaganda, education, regular work, contraception, and birth control as the main work and must further do a good job in propaganda and education work.

The whole province decided to unfold the second family planning propaganda month drive from the middle of December this year to the middle of January next year. In light of their local realities, all prefectures must organize cadres and grassroots activists to publicize the important strategic significance in various forms and to teach the masses to carry out family planning. Bad people who sabotage family planning work and bad events of sabotaging family planning work must be struck resolute blows to ensure the smooth development of family planning work.

Propaganda Month Circular

HK280938 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Fourteen departments and units, including the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the Rural Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the Political Department of the provincial Military District, the provincial Family Planning Committee, the provincial Public Health Department, and the provincial Broadcasting and Television Department jointly issued a circular on launching the second provincial family planning propaganda month drive, demanding that all places seriously do well in grasping this family planning propaganda month drive. This drive will commence on 15 December this year and will conclude on 20 January next year. Its main tasks are:

1) To conduct education in a penetrating way in the basic policy of the state, to publicize the important significance of family planning, and to heighten the conscientiousness of the couples of childbearing age in carrying out family planning; 2) to universally carry out the activities of keeping records and making comparisons, with stress laid on rural areas, to sum up the advantages brought about to the state, collectives, and individuals as a result of carrying out family planning, and to sum up the profound significance; 3) to seriously publicize the knowledge of contraception and birth control; 4) to seriously implement contraception measures on the basis of universal propaganda and mobilization.

The circular demands: Party and government leaders at all levels must take the lead in propaganda, must persist in grasping production and family planning, and must endeavor to promote production and family planning. Moreover, it demands: All party and CYL members and cadres must give play to their exemplary and vanguard role in family planning work.

SICHUAN HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING PROPAGANDA MEETING

HK260217 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Qiao Zhimin, adviser to the provincial government and deputy head of the provincial family planning leadership group, said at a 25 November Chengdu meeting on preparing for the family planning propaganda month of 1984: Some 260,000 fewer babies were born in Sichuan from January to September this year compared with the same period last year. The percentage of women having more than one child declined somewhat.

Present at the meeting were members of the provincial family planning leadership group, and comrades responsible for family planning in the cities and prefectures. Liu Haiquan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a speech on strengthening ideological and political work.

The meeting decided that the family planning propaganda month will begin on 15 December and conclude on 20 January. The meeting demanded that the province extensively organize the masses to make a success of this activity.

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS SICHUAN NONPARTY MEETING

HK260158 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee has convened a forum of nonparty figures to listen to their views and suggestions on rectifying the party and eliminating spiritual pollution. When the forum opened on the morning on 24 November, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai and Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui were present and held a cordial chat with the nonparty figures, to listen to their views. As commissioned by the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Yang Chao, adviser to the committee's party rectification guidance group and chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided at the forum.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai spoke at the opening of the forum. He introduced the proceedings at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the recent enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee, and gave a detailed explanation on issues of party rectification, problems on the ideological front, and arrangements for party rectification. He said: The question of how the CPC is built is not just a question for one party but is related to the future of the state and the nation. We therefore need to listen to everyone's views and suggestions. We hope the comrades and friends present will do the following things:

1. We sincerely hope that, throughout the entire process of party rectification, the friends from all democratic parties and nonparty figures will put forward criticisms and suggestions regarding shortcomings and errors in ideology, work style, and organization in the provincial CPC Committee and the party organizations at all levels.
2. Many of the comrades present are engaged in cultural and educational work and are architects of people's souls. They shoulder a lofty responsibility in building socialist spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution. Most of the leaders on the ideological front are CPC members. To eliminate spiritual pollution, we must first solve problems in the party. This is also a component part of party rectification. I hope the comrades present will provide us with more help.
3. The Central Committee decision on party rectification has explicitly announced that this rectification is aimed only at solving problems in the party, and it does not demand that the democratic parties also carry out rectification of work style and organization. Our party rectification will certainly not affect figures outside the party.

The participants have made sincere and enthusiastic speeches at this forum, which is still in progress.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI ADDRESSES CPPCC MEETING

HK251454 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Summary] "The enlarged meeting of the third session of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC was held in the assembly hall of the provincial CPPCC yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by (Yang Chao), chairman of the provincial CPPCC."

"Comrades participating in the meeting heard a speech delivered by Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, on the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and of the enlarged 2d Session of the 4th Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee."

Vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC attended the meeting. Members of the National CPPCC who are in Sichuan Province and responsible comrades of democratic parties and mass organizations also attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

"This meeting will listen to a report by Vice Chairman (Zhou Yu) on conveying the spirit of the Second Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC and of the fourth work conference on historical accounts of past events and to a report by Vice Chairman (Li Peizhen) on the investigation of the implementation of various policies toward the united front work." The meeting will last 1 week.

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES BEATINGS OF TEACHERS

HK251300 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee yesterday called a meeting of its vice chairmen and members who were in Chengdu to listen to a report by the Department of Education on the investigation of incidents of insulting and beating teachers.

Present at the meeting were Qin Zhuanhou, Zhang Xiushu, and Liu Ziyi, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and other members who were in Chengdu. The meeting was presided over by Liu Ziyi.

(Ren Guilu), head of the provincial Educational Department, reported to the meeting the serious situation and reasons eliciting the incidents of insulting and beating primary and middle school teachers which had occurred in our province from 1979 and to the end of August this year. He also stressed that those incidents had been ascertained and handled throughout the province since the provincial CPC Committee and government approved in April this year a report on resolutely checking the malpractice of insulting and beating teachers, which was submitted by seven units, namely, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Public Security Office, the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Education Department, and the provincial Education Trade Union. Comrade (Ren Guilu) said that so far over 98 percent of such incidents in the province had been investigated and handled.

Vice chairmen and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee present at the meeting affirmed the achievements in ascertaining and handling such incidents and called for further investigation into certain cases which had not been dealt with impartially.

Zhang Xiushu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke at the meeting, noting that insulting and beating teachers was a violation of their human dignity, personal rights, the state Constitution, and criminal law; thorough investigation into and proper handling of such incidents was a matter of importance in safeguarding the dignity of the state Constitution and assuring its enforcement. He added: Leading organs at all levels should take effective measures to fight against the occurrence of such incidents so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the social mood of the province's rural and urban areas.

SICHUAN'S EXPERIENCE IN ECONOMIC RESULTS CITED

HK280809 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "There Is No Danger When Precautions Are Taken"]

[Text] At a time when industrial and transport production is reaching a new peak in Sichuan, the provincial People's Government, in order to change determinedly the previous practice of concentrating on output value and growth rate alone, has promptly "lowered growth rate and output value" and has made preparations for next spring's production, thus gaining the initiative in planning production. This practice of taking into account both the past and what may possibly arise in production and seeking better economic results through the balanced development of production, vividly shows that the guiding ideology in this area virtually has changed to focus on achieving better economic results.

For many years in the past, the department in charge of industrial and transport production and production enterprises used to pin their hopes on the fourth quarter of a year by setting the highest targets when planning annual production. In order to concentrate on output value and growth rate alone, quite a few enterprises used to consume raw materials and semifinished products, or even "eat their corn in the blade," thus forcing machines to operate despite their inefficient condition. When the following spring came, they "already had run out of ammunition and food," their entire force was exhausted, and machines stopped working. Thus, production dropped by a big margin. As a result, in the first quarter of a year, production would be suspended; in the second, it would be stagnant; and in the third, workers had to rush through their jobs; and in the fourth, they had to risk their lives in production. Such a practice brought about vicious circles in production and greatly affected an improvement of economic results.

Only when a balanced development of production is achieved in line with social requirements can there be an applicable law of production. And only when there is a good balance in production can it be possible for us to achieve better economic results in enterprises and society. This is the experience which repeatedly has been proved true in practice. When planning, arranging, and carrying out production, cadres and workers of the industrial and transport system should adhere to the law of production in order to avoid the appearance of vicious circles and to strive for better economic results.

In the first 10 months of this year there was a relatively speedy growth of industrial production in the country; it is predicted that fuel, power generation, and raw materials will be more strained this winter than before. Early in October, the State Council requested that all localities do their best to arrange their industrial production before the end of the year in a harmonious way and prepare for certain unforeseen circumstances so that they will be able to make good preparations for production this winter and next spring. Sichuan Province has set a good example in this area of work. We hope all localities and enterprises which have not yet made preparatory arrangements for production this winter and next spring according to demands set by the State Council will be enlightened by the experiences of Sichuan Province. And we hope they will seriously grasp the work in this area without delay so as to transmit plans to the lower levels as soon as possible, to arrange production at an early date, to prepare raw materials without delay, and to help industrial enterprises establish contact with marketing units before it is too late.

YUNNAN COLLECTIVE ECONOMY GATHERING CONCLUDES

HK260219 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial congress of **advanced** units and individuals in developing collective and individual economy and providing jobs for urban youth concluded in Kunming today. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the corresponding national congress, summed up and exchanged good experiences, and commended **advanced** units and individuals.

The closing ceremony was attended by An Pingsheng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Pu Chaozhu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Yu Huoli, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; and Vice Governors He Zhiqiang, Dao Guodong, and Li Dengyou. (Dai Ying), vice chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, presided. (Zhang Xiushun), vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, delivered the closing speech.

TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE HOLDS CONGRESS

OW251529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Third National Congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League opened at the Taiwan Hall of the Great Hall of the People this morning. Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, read the CPC Central Committee's greeting message and extended warm greetings to the congress.

The main agenda of the congress includes the examination and approval of the work report of the Second Committee of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, the examination and adoption of the new "Constitution of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League" and the election of the Third Committee of the General Office of the league.

Li Chunqing, executive chairman of the congress, presided over the opening ceremony. Su Ziheng, executive chairman of the congress, delivered the opening speech. He expressed the belief that the current congress will play an active role in further mobilizing and uniting all members of the league and the compatriots in Taiwan who have contacts with them in order to create a new situation in the work of the league. He called on all members of the league to respond to the call "Don't forget unity and hard struggle, work to revitalize China" issued by Comrade Hu Yaobang and to strive to contribute to promoting socialist modernization, realizing the return of Taiwan to the motherland, opposing hegemonism and protecting world peace.

Su Ziheng strongly condemned the adoption of the resolution on so-called "the future of Taiwan" by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He pointed out that it was an act of hegemonism which infringes upon China's sovereignty and is wanton interference in China's internal affairs. He expressed the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League's full support for the strong protest lodged against the U.S. Government by our government. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 1542 GMT on 24 November in its report on Su Ziheng's speech at the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League congress includes the following additional comments on the U.S. Senate resolution on Taiwan: "'This is an open violation of China's internal affairs,' Su said in a speech opening the 3rd national congress of the TDSL, which is one of China's eight democratic parties and is composed of natives of Taiwan. Su said Taiwan was an inalienable part of China's territory. The resolution of the Taiwan question and achieving the reunification of the motherland were entirely China's internal affairs, he said, and no foreign country had the right to interfere. China's compatriots on Taiwan could see through the conspiracy by a handful of U.S. politicians to make Taiwan an 'unsinkable aircraft carrier,' he added."]

On behalf of the Second Committee of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, Executive Chairman Li Chunqing made a work report to the meeting, entitled "Revitalizing China, Reunifying the Motherland and Creating a New Situation in the Work of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League."

Present at the opening ceremony were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor of the State Council; Huang Hua, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; as well as leading members of various democratic parties, mass organizations and departments concerned including Gu Wu, Lian Guan, Lin Liyun, Huang Dingchen, Zhuang Mingli, Li Ding, Cheng Siyuan, Li Wenyi, Shen Qizhen, Pu Jiexiu, Zhang Jingli, Sun Chengpai, Chen Xin and Ge Zhicheng.

XINHUA OFFICIALS COMMENT ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK250334 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] British lawyers can still practise in Hong Kong after 1997, according to Mr Chen Daming, a vice director of the local branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. At the dinner reception on Wednesday, he told members of a New Territories delegation which just returned from talks in Beijing, that Hong Kong's judiciary and legal system would remain unchanged after China had regained sovereignty.

It was the legal system that had made Hong Kong a famous financial centre in the world and, therefore, this should be maintained, Mr Chen said. After 1997, he said, lawyers can continue to practise here and British professionals would be hired if there was a demand. And case laws of Hong Kong and Britain would be adopted too, he said. He added that China was certain to regain sovereignty and administrative rights over Hong Kong after 1997.

Mr Luo Keming, who is also a vice director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said Britain's interests in Hong Kong after 1997 would, specially, be protected. He said both local residents and foreigners would retain their ownership of land and property.

Another XINHUA vice director said the current Sino-British talks concerned mainly British and Chinese interests in the field of business during the period between now and 1997. He said the British judiciary system would be used before 1997 but would be amended according to the wishes of Hong Kong people. He also said both local and foreign law professionals can continue to practise here.

He said the main point in the solution to the 1997 problem had already been reached. It is to have Hong Kong people governing themselves with sovereignty and administrative right regained by China.

The NT delegation, made up of 11 elected district board members and two Overseas Chinese, returned home last Thursday after a six-day stay in Beijing where they met Mr Ji Pengfei, the head of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Bureau.

A senior government official yesterday said there was no plan to replace pensionable employment by shortterm contracts. Rumors are rife that the government intends to "buy-off" civil servants by paying them a lump-sum before 1997. "It is understandable that civil servants, like ordinary people, are worried about their future," he said. The official said the worries among the 168,000 civil servants had not affected their work.

"We have no difficulty in new recruitment," he said. "And there is definitely no intention to pay off pensionable people and then reemploy them on short terms," the official said, stressing the importance of the continuity in the civil service. He refused to comment whether the future of pension of civil servants had been raised in the Sino-British talks, adding that "the government does not comment on the contents of the talks which are confidential."

The 1997 issue has caused concern among the civil servants who fear that their pensions could be affected in the settlement. And one of the biggest civil service unions -- the Chinese Civil Servants' Association -- has recently set up a top-level sub-committee to look into the issue and how it may affect its 15,000 members. Other civil servants' unions have also studied the pension question.

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